

Allende Plans to Prosecute Rightist Opposition Leaders

SANTIAGO, June 21 (UPI)—President Salvador Allende said today he will prosecute the opposition rightist National party leadership on criminal charges for a pamphlet describing his government as "illegitimate."

Mr. Allende's announcement was made as rival general strikes swept most of Chile.

The leftist president's supporters and opponents struck for the day in political maneuvering generated by the 64-day miners' walkout at the nationalized El Teniente copper mine.

Mr. Allende declared at a Santiago rally that "if there is any justice, they should go to jail," referring to the leadership of the major opposition party.

Mr. Allende also said he will ask the courts to ban the extreme rightist Fatherland and Liberty organization, which he has frequently accused of plotting his overthrow.

Solidarity With Miners

Mr. Allende's opponents, striking key industries and public services in solidarity with the miners, ordered militants to stay home and avoid provocations.

The general strike halted most commerce and public transportation in Santiago and the industries of Valparaiso, Concepcion and Arica. Thousands of peasant farmers also suspended work for the day.

El Teniente's 13,000 miners went on strike April 19, saying the leftist government cheated them out of a 41-percent pay raise granted other sectors of the economy to offset inflation.

The strike at the world's largest underground copper mine has forced suspension of copper exports to West Germany and England and cost the nation more than \$45 million in hard currency earnings.

Some supermarkets and bakeries opened for about three hours, and then closed. Shopkeepers throughout the nation kept their shutters locked in anticipation of possible violence.

Telephone service, electricity and other public utilities functioned normally, but with skeleton crews. All are government-owned.

The central labor federation, supporting Mr. Allende, said it called its members out on strike "to stop fascism and to prevent civil war."

Professional groups, students and agricultural workers—opposing the president—announced their strikes to protest what they called Mr. Allende's attempt to make Chile a socialist country.

On the eve of the walkouts, Congress impeached two key ministers in Mr. Allende's cabinet, started impeachment proceedings against a third and threatened a fourth with similar action.

The Senate found Labor Minister Luis Figueroa, a Communist, and Mining Minister Sergio Bitar, a leftist, guilty of violating the constitutional right to strike of the El Teniente miners.

The House of Deputies approved the charges earlier.

In a similar action, the House started impeachment proceedings for the second time against Economics Minister Orlando Millas, who is a Communist. The House claimed he was partial in the distribution of food, which is scarce in Chile, by favoring leftist supporters with deliveries and denying them to government opponents.

New Premier Is Appointed In Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 21 (AP)—Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh today asked Takiyeddin Solh, veteran politician, to form a new government and try to end the country's two-month-old political crisis.

Mr. Solh, 64, a lawyer and former newspaper publisher, is not a member of parliament but has served in previous cabinets, holding the interior portfolio in 1968.

Mr. Solh replaces Premier Amin Hafez, who resigned June 14 in the face of growing opposition from the traditional leaders of the Muslim Sunni sect, who felt he was too weak to represent their interests.

Under the unwritten national covenant in this half-Christian, half-Muslim country, the president is always a Maronite Christian and the premier a Muslim.

Cabinet posts also are allotted on a religious basis.

Acceptable to Sunnis

Mr. Solh is a member of the Muslim political group called the Beirut Awakening Movement. He is regarded as a moderate, acceptable to the two top Sunni leaders and bitter foes—former premiers Rashid Karami and Saeb Salam.

Mr. Salam resigned in the wake of the Israeli commando raid into the heart of Beirut April 10. He was replaced by Mr. Hafez on April 25. Mr. Hafez submitted his resignation May 2, when fighting between the army and Palestinian guerrillas erupted but was persuaded to withdraw it May 19. When he failed to win Muslim support, he quit again.

Political observers expect Mr. Solh to face difficulties in forming a cabinet and resolving the crisis with neighboring Syria, which closed its border with Lebanon during the guerrilla-army clashes. The closing has cost the Lebanese economy millions of dollars in lost transit revenues.

U.S. Bombers Attack Reds In Cambodia

Battles to Reopen Highways Continue

PHNOM PENH, June 21 (AP).—As U.S. bombers launched heavy attacks around Phnom Penh today, the Cambodian government said its troops were battling to reopen two more highways leading from the capital.

The latest fighting was reported 30 to 40 miles north of here along Highway 7, the route to the isolated provincial capitals of Kampong Thom and Kampong Cham, and along Highway 5, to the rice-growing province of Battambang. Both roads have been cut almost a week.

Bombing was heard in Phnom Penh as heavy air attacks continued around the clock against Communist troops ringing the city.

More than 300 trucks and trailers carrying rice and other badly needed commodities arrived from the port of Kampong Son yesterday after Highway 4 linking the capital with the port was cleared the day before.

Vietnam Fighting Slows

In Saigon, the South Vietnamese command reported 65 Communist attacks in the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. today, the lowest since May 24.

The number of attacks has dropped steadily since the second Vietnam cease-fire went into effect June 15. A similar slowdown in fighting followed the original cease-fire on Jan. 28, but the fighting picked up again just before the second truce.

Talks to Resume

PARIS, June 21 (UPI)—Saigon and the Viet Cong will reopen negotiations on the political future of South Vietnam on June 28, a spokesman for the South Vietnamese delegation said today.

The last meeting between the two parties was May 17, before White House aide Henry A. Kissinger and Hanoi's Le Duc Tho began talks to end violations of the Jan. 27 cease-fire accord.

French Favor Reduction in President's Term

PARIS, June 21 (Reuters).—A majority of Frenchmen would support a reduction in the presidential term of office from seven years to five, according to a public opinion poll published here today.

The poll, carried out by the IFOP organization for the mass-circulation newspaper France-Soir, said 58 percent of those interviewed preferred the five-year mandate.

The poll also showed that the shorter mandate, proposed recently by President Georges Pompidou, was more popular with voters supporting opposition groups than with those backing the ruling Gaullist coalition.

Schlesinger Cleared

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday approved the nomination of James R. Schlesinger as secretary of defense. The committee chairman, Stuart Symington, D. Mo., said the vote was unanimous. No opposition to the appointment is expected in the Senate.



BATTLE IN PARIS—A Molotov cocktail bursting into flames in police ranks last night as leftists trying to break up a rightist meeting battled police in widespread clashes.

Paris Police In Major Clash With Leftists

PARIS, June 21 (UPI)—Riot police tonight battled gangs of leftist youths bent on stopping a rightist rally in the Latin Quarter.

Club-swinging police fired scores of tear-gas grenades while the crash-helmeted demonstrators hurled Molotov cocktails, setting afire automobiles and damaging police vehicles, witnesses said.

At least 76 policemen were injured, 16 were hospitalized, with nine suffering serious burns and a 10th in critical condition. The demonstrators also reported injuries but could not give a specific figure.

Police were called in when the leftists tried to break into a meeting held by the rightist Ordre Nouveau at the Mutualite hall to demand an end to unrestricted immigration into France.

Storefronts were shattered and ambulance sirens wailed as the police kept pushing the leftists farther away from the center of the area.

Further fighting took place between leftists and police near the Place de la Bastille, across the center of the city from the Mutualite hall.

A police bus was set afire and the driver reported seriously burned. A second police bus was badly damaged as fighting moved to the Rue de Rivoli area near the Louvre.

Police sources reported many officers were hurt by fire bombs thrown from the roofs of buildings in the Rue Monge area, near the Mutualite.

Two hours after the first violence, police were still firing tear gas at gangs of leftists who hurled stones. The youths broke and ran when charged by the police. They disappeared down narrow streets only to regroup and rain missiles on the police again. Police said the fighting was continuing and the leftists dispersing about midnight.

However, Agence France-Press reported that several hundred policemen were sent to the Champ-Elysees area about 1 a.m., with another large body of riot police stationed on Place de la Concorde.

An officer said one of his comrades was caught alone by a group of demonstrators and badly beaten.

Parisians on the Rue Mouffetard watched from inside restaurants as helmeted police chased demonstrators through billows of tear gas.

Burned-out tear-gas canisters cluttered numerous streets. Thousands of riot police had been stationed near the Mutualite in anticipation of the rioting. Estimates of the number of rioters ran to several thousand.

The meeting of Ordre Nouveau was held as planned, with about 500 persons in the hall.

Belgian Cabinet Survives 1st Test

BRUSSELS, June 21 (Reuters).—Belgium's tripartite coalition government survived its first real test here today when the Senate passed the national education budget at the third attempt.

Social Christian senators, who earlier boycotted the budget vote, supported their government's proposals after Socialist Premier Edmond Leburton reassured them on the content of a commission report advising how the money should be split between state and religious—mainly Catholic—schools.

The education budget was passed by 115 votes to 36 following two vote boycotts by the Social Christians. They had argued that the results of the commission report should be published before the budget was formally approved. But Mr. Leburton assured the Senate that the report would not be incompatible with the provisions in the budget.

Spanish Pacifist Jailed

EL FERROL, Spain, June 21 (UPI).—A military tribunal yesterday sentenced a Jehovah's Witness, Rogelio Dicha Avendano, 23, to two years in jail for refusing to serve in the armed forces. Military service is compulsory in Spain and more than 100 young men are currently in jail for refusing to serve.

News Analysis Brezhnev's Efforts at Détente With Powers on Capitol Hill

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP).—We have now spent more time with Mr. Brezhnev than any of us have ever spent with Mr. Nixon, a Republican senator said wryly as he left the Soviet leader's lengthy luncheon party in Blair House at 4:30 p.m. Tuesday.

At midpoint in the American-Soviet summit, that comment is a revealing indication of Leonid I. Brezhnev's impact on the Washington scene. It signifies that the Soviet Communist party chief already is accomplishing what many diplomats regard as a major objective of his first visit to the United States: to go beyond his established rapport with the Nixon White House and reach the other centers of American power.

It undoubtedly did not require the jarring impact of the Watergate affair to convince the Kremlin that any durable thaw in American-Soviet relations must have a more permanent basis than the executive personalities in Washington and Moscow. But if any Soviet expert on the United States minimized that requirement, Watergate alone would have challenged his assessment.

As weak as the American Congress has been in recent years in competing with the presidency in the shaping of foreign policy, the blocking power that Congress commands for expanding U.S.-Soviet trade is now apparent to all.

A Practical Matter

No matter how often Soviet officials insist that there should be no link between emigration of Russian Jews and U.S. tariffs and credits, they also can count. Mr. Brezhnev obviously counted 77 votes in the Senate and 281 in the House—all co-sponsors of the Jackson amendment linking emigration and trade—as a power reality, however bizarre it is from a Soviet standpoint.

By venturing into Tuesday's prolonged exchange on this subject with 26 senators and representatives at Blair House, and by maintaining an even temper about it however much he resented it as an intrusion into internal Soviet affairs, Mr. Brezhnev demonstrated that he was a more astute politician than the last Soviet leader to make a summit visit to Washington, 14 years ago.

His demeanor was modest compared with Khrushchev. Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., said approvingly. The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that Mr. Brezhnev "didn't come here to quarrel" and "never raised his voice."

Senators present rated Mr. Brezhnev an "effective politician," a high mark in their books, whether they agreed or disagreed with his statistics or arguments.

Sen. Henry A. Jackson, D. Wash., who had not been invited to Blair House, infuriated many of the visiting Russians yesterday by publicly drawing a parallel between Soviet resentment of American questioning on Soviet emigration policy and Adolf Hitler's insistence that Nazi Germany's foreign policy was "our own internal business."

This example of free speech by a powerful American legislator is strong medicine for any Soviet official to take, even as the price of détente.

Jackson, Other Skeptics

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP).—Sen. Jackson yesterday called the statistics quoted by Mr. Brezhnev Tuesday "wrong and misleading."

"What the Brezhnev numbers cover up," he said on the Senate floor, "is an organized system of repression in the Soviet Union that terrorizes and intimidates those who wish to emigrate to the point where they are afraid to apply . . . Applicants are brutally harassed and mistreated by the secret police, and many have been sent to the infamous labor camps, to prison and to mental institutions."

The Brezhnev emigration statistics, read to senators and congressmen at the Soviet leader's Blair House luncheon, have become a target not only for Sen. Jackson but for numerous groups concerned about the condition of Soviet Jews.

Jacob Stein, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, who attended the White House dinner Monday evening in honor of Mr. Brezhnev, said that the Soviet leader's statistics "do not reflect the information we have."

Jerry Goodman, executive director of the U.S. National Conference on Soviet Jewry, said that his organization was analyzing the figures, but in a preliminary statement he charged that Mr. Brezhnev implied that the 60,000 persons who had left the Soviet Union were part of a current emigration. "According to our information," he said, "this is the total emigration to Israel since 1948. In addition, he said, 'We know of 116,000 affidavits [by persons wishing to emigrate] that have not been acted upon.'"

Apartment of Wallace's Attacker

Hunt Said to Report Orders On Break-In Issued by Colson

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WP).—About an hour after the attempt to assassinate Alabama Gov. George Wallace last year, special presidential counsel Charles W. Colson ordered E. Howard Hunt Jr. to go immediately to Milwaukee and illegally break into the apartment of Gov. Wallace's suspected assassin, according to reports concerning sworn testimony by Hunt.

Mr. Colson told Hunt to bring back information from the apartment of the suspect, Arthur H. Bremer, that might be useful in linking Bremer to leftist political causes, according to the accounts of Hunt's testimony.

Hunt, then a White House consultant, was unable to get to Milwaukee soon enough to commit the burglary without running a high risk of getting caught and the project was abandoned, according to accounts of recent testimony by Hunt to a closed-door session of the Senate's Watergate investigating committee.

Mr. Colson categorically denied to the Washington Post that he had ordered Hunt to Milwaukee for any purpose.

Hunt's attorney, William O. Bittman, confirmed on Tuesday that Hunt told Senate investigators that he was ordered by Mr. Colson to bring back information from Milwaukee about Bremer, who has been convicted in the May 15, 1972, Wallace assassination attempt.

Hunt's Attorney

"There is no question," Mr. Bittman said, "that there was testimony about that . . . Colson asked him [Hunt] to go to Milwaukee and go into Bremer's apartment. . . . I don't have a clear recollection of the reason why he was to go out there. I don't recall whether the word 'break-in' was involved."

Hunt, a former CIA agent, pleaded guilty in January to all charges against him in the Watergate conspiracy and is now serving a 35-year provisional jail sentence.

Within hours of the Wallace assassination attempt, a White House official was asked by The Post about the identity of the governor's attacker. During a subsequent conversation that evening, that official raised the possibility of Bremer's connection to leftist causes and the campaign of Sen. George McGovern.

In the first instance, Hunt to the Watergate grand jury the after returning from the 19 Brookings Institution occupied by Morton Halperin, a friend of Mr. Elsborg and former aide to Henry A. Kissinger. Mr. Nixon's chief aide in foreign affairs.

Mr. Colson denied making the fire-bombing suggestion to Mr. Caulfield, and an associate of Mr. Colson said such a remark might have been made as a "joke."

U.S. Supreme Court Tightens Its Definition of Obscenity

(Continued from Page 1)

people do not allow unregulated access to heroin because it is a derivative of medicinal morphine."

The court had ruled in 1957 that obscenity was beyond the protection of the Constitution's First Amendment, insuring a free press and free speech. But until today the high bench had not ruled clearly on just what constitutes "hard-core" pornography.

Justice Burger noted that, for the first time since the 1957 ruling, "a majority of this court has agreed on concrete guidelines to isolate 'hard-core' pornography from expression protected by the First Amendment."

The court's 1957 definition of obscenity—"whether to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest"—was untouched today. In a later decision, the court held that material must be "utterly without redeeming social importance"—a ruling that was sharply modified today.

Majority Justices

In the three 5-4 decisions, which involved two cases from California and one from Georgia, the majority comprised the chief justice and Associate Justices Harry A. Blackmun, Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist—all Nixon appointees—as well as Byron R. White, a John F. Kennedy appointee.

"The basic guidelines," Justice Burger wrote, "must be:

(A) Whether the 'average person, applying contemporary community standards' would find that the work, taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest."

(B) Whether the work depicts or describes in a patently offensive way sexual conduct specifically defined by the applicable state law.

(C) Whether the work, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value."

California Case

The broad decision was made on a California case in which Marvin Miller was convicted under a state law of sending unsolicited sexually explicit materials through the mails. It was one of a number of obscenity cases pending before the court.

Justice Burger's opinion said local prosecutors acting against pornography, removing the need to observe a national standard on obscenity and relying on the findings of local juries.

Those opposing a standard based on community rather than nationwide attitudes have argued it would require producers of books, films, and the like to conform to the standards of the country's most prudish community.

In a case involving motion pictures at an "adult theater" in Georgia, the five-man majority

Govern based on literature found in his apartment.

The Associated Press, in a dispatch that right, quoted a source close to the investigation as saying that scraps of paper found in Bremer's apartment "showed [Bremer] allied himself with left-wing causes."

Apartment Overrun

For about 1 1/2 hours the night of the Wallace assassination attempt, news reporters were given free rein in Bremer's apartment to examine and carry off mail papers and notes.

The FBI, which moved into the case immediately, has never fully explained why Bremer's apartment was not guarded to prevent access to the apartment newsmen.

According to the source's account of Hunt's sworn testimony, Hunt said that after a telephone call from Mr. Colson ordering him to Milwaukee, Hunt went to his home in Potomac.

The sources said Hunt testified that, apparently in a second telephone conversation with Mr. Colson, he [Hunt] told Mr. Colson that it would take at least 48 hours to reach Milwaukee, which time Bremer's apartment would be stalked out by the FBI—ruling out a successful burglary.

Hunt's allegations represent a third time in recent weeks that Mr. Colson's name has figured in reports of burglaries that purportedly were planned or carried out under White House supervision.

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se Panel Votes Farm Bill Limit on Crop Subsidy

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The House Agriculture Committee today voted 11-4 to approve a sweeping general farm bill that would limit the new subsidy limit and price plan of support commodities.

R. Poage, D., Texas, committee chairman, told newsmen after the vote that he hopes to get the bill to the floor for House action during the second week of next month.

"I think we've got a good chance of passing it," Rep. Poage added, despite what he said he considers a veto threat facing the bill in its present form. When it comes to a showdown with the President, Rep. Poage said, "I think there will be a whole lot of head-scratching down there before there is any veto."

Nominee es Pledge Secrecy

Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT).—M. Kelley, nominated director, said yesterday would not, under any circumstances, make confidential information available to any White House exempt.

He made the pledge during a morning portion of questioning on his nomination by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, the only member of the Judiciary Committee to question the 61-year-old police chief yesterday, for much of the only member present.

Mr. Kelley, who was a caustic persistent interrogator of Gray 3d during the Mr. Gray's abortive to the same post.

Mr. Kelley in detail of procedures relating to domestic gathering—and Mr. attitude toward those

the noon recess, Sen. in reply to reporters that, on the basis of new of Mr. Kelley thus could vote for his con-

the hearings recessed, Virginia Democrat said the committee would Mr. Kelley's nomination, and that "I would like confirmed [by the full, before the 14th of July]

rd, who has introduction that would make an independent agency an a component of the department, and would director's term to seven sioned Mr. Kelley twice matter of making FBI- either in "raw" file is memoranda digests to the White House. On sions, he elicited an commitment from Mr. at he would not "under mstances" supply such anyone but the Pres-

er Held ndhi Visit

A-ON-THE-LAKE, June 21 (Reuters).—A ring a placard was police when he lunged in Prime Minister Ind and Canada's Prime are Trudeau as they ng from their car last

named by police as burn Craig, 23, of On- nly a few feet from it halted in front of Festival Theater.

shouting slogans such ve the Indian revolu- ny to the Communist idia" and "Death to ndid murderer." He t from the scene still slogans and later h creating a distur-

e second disturbance e the visiting Indian r. Butler, in Toronto, sed as a waiter un- est poster and shout- ary slogans a few Mrs. Gandhi at a

Chrysler to Stop U.K. Production

COVENTRY, England, June 21 (AP).—The Chrysler car company said today it would stop all car and truck production at its five British factories next week because of disrupted engine production and a three-week-old strike at its Coventry plant.

The shutdown was ordered after 16 hours of talks between management and strike leaders at Chrysler's Ryton factory broke down in disagreement earlier in the day.

The dispute at Ryton closed down the factory after management allegations of "shoddy work" by assembly-line men. Union spokesmen said the company had failed to back up the charges.

Skylab Crew Set For Return Today As Mission Ends

SPACE CENTER, Houston, June 21 (AP).—Skylab's astronauts put their space station in order today as they prepared to return to earth tomorrow at the end of a record 28-day mission.

On their last full day in orbit, Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Lt. Comdr. Joseph P. Kerwin and Comdr. Paul J. Weitz cleaned the house-sized laboratory, getting it ready for the Skylab-3 crew that will man the station for 56 days starting on July 17.

The astronauts were completing the two-day deactivation of the lab. Included was transfer of film, tapes and other experimental equipment into the Apollo ferry ship.

"They're running more than two hours ahead," flight director Donald Fuddy reported. "The last few days we've seen a marked increase in crew efficiency as they become more adapted to living in space. I also suspect they're trying to get to bed early today." Only a five-hour sleep period had been planned for the astronauts before they board the Apollo ship for the trip home.

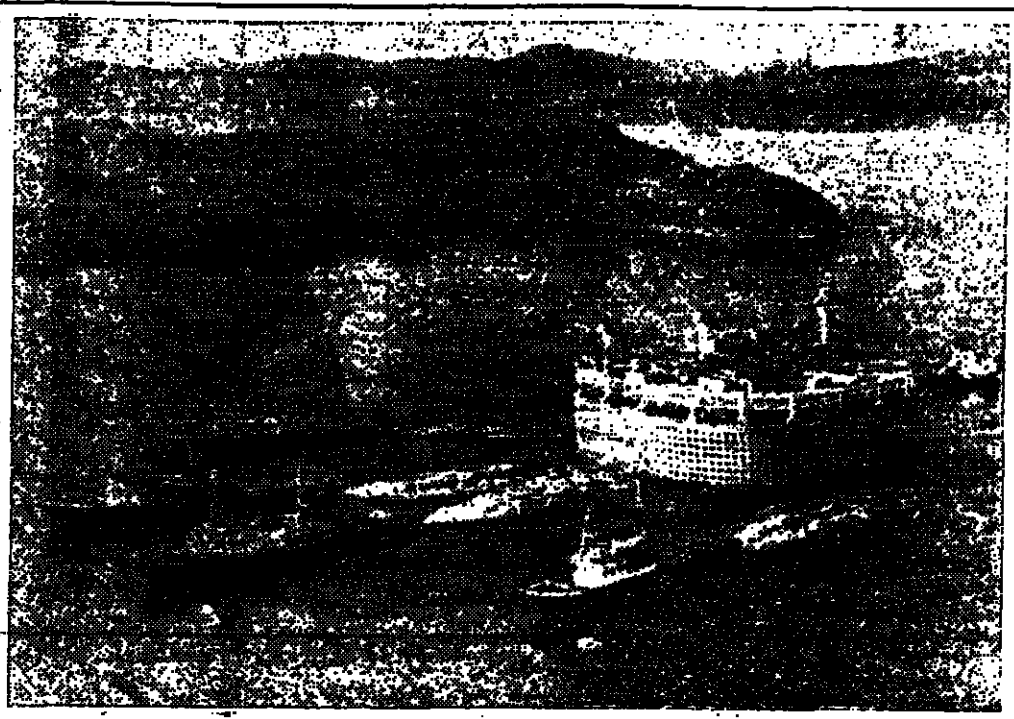
The prime recovery ship, the Tiunderoga, was on station in the Pacific, 800 miles southwest of San Diego, awaiting the return of the astronauts, set for 1550 GMT tomorrow. The ship's crew practiced the recovery operation with a simulated splash-down 4 1/2 miles from the carrier. The practice, from splash-down to spacecraft hatch opening, took 33 minutes.

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BIG TANK—The biggest man-made floating "island" in the world being pulled by four tug boats yesterday as it was leaving the Norwegian port of Stavanger where it was built, on way to the Ekofisk oil fields in the North Sea. The concrete oil-storage and tank-loading caisson weighs 215,000 tons, covers more than two and a half acres, measuring 95 meters in diameter and 90 meters in height (70 under water), and has a storage capacity of up to 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil.

Poor Will Suffer, Congressman Says

HEW Is Accused of Sabotaging Health Bill

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (NYT).—The administration has already taken steps to nullify provisions of an important health bill before the President signed it this week, a congressional leader in health affairs charged yesterday.

Rep. Paul G. Rogers, D., Fla., said the Department of Health, Education and Welfare moved to require many of the programs covered by the bill to become financially self-sufficient. Since many of these are programs for the poor that are inherently incapable of becoming self-sufficient, that requirement would kill the programs, he said.

The bill to question extends for a year several major health programs the administration had sought repeatedly to kill. These include federal support for migrant workers' health services, community mental health centers, regional medical programs and the Hill-Burton program for hospital construction and modernization, although the Hill-Burton program would appear not to be involved in the present issue.

Despite opposition from the administration, the bill extending these and other programs was passed by both houses of Congress by margins so great as to suggest that a veto would be futile. The President signed the bill into law late Monday and announced the signing Tuesday, saying his action was a "reasonable compromise," since the bill only extends the programs for a year.

Girl Too Poor to Buy Dress Barred at Arizona Graduation

CLIFTON, Ariz., June 21 (AP).—A 13-year-old girl, whose parents said they were too poor to buy her a new dress, was sent home in tears from her eighth-grade graduation ceremony because her clothing did not conform with school rules.

School principal Billy C. McDowell said yesterday that he had no alternative but to send the girl home because students "had been given their instructions long before the graduation."

"I felt a girl who did not abide by the required dress should not participate," he said.

The parents of Eleanor Stacy said their daughter was ordered to leave her classmates May 30. They said she was told she could not march in the graduation ceremony of Clifton Elementary School because her yellow-flowered dress had not been approved by school officials beforehand.

"Sure, it hurt her feelings," Mr. McDowell said. "But we wanted it to be a formal affair and not have many different kinds of dresses. Long before the graduation, I sent three other girls home to change their dresses, and I felt the only alternative was not to allow her to participate."

The girl's father, Ed Stacy, said neither he nor his wife remembered seeing a notice on what kind of dress should be worn.

"We're kind of poor right now," Mr. Stacy, a carpenter, said. "Our finances have been a little tight. We couldn't afford to buy a dress."

Instead, he said, the girl's aunt made a dress.

Mr. Stacy said his car had broken down and Eleanor had left early for the graduation ceremony with friends. He said he and his wife waited for relatives to arrive and then drove to the school.

"The headlights of the car caught this girl walking along the highway," he said. "It was Eleanor. We couldn't believe it. She was crying her eyes out."

5.5% Boost Voted In U.S. Pensions By Senate Panel

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—The Senate Finance Committee voted today to give the 28 million social security pension recipients a 5.5 percent cost-of-living increase effective in January.

Under present law there would be no cost-of-living adjustment until January, 1975.

But sponsors of the 5.5 percent hike said the beneficiaries should not have to wait until that time because the pace of inflation had been so much greater than anticipated in the last year.

The social security increase would cost about \$2.75 billion a year.

The increase would go to all those who receive social security cash payments—the retired and the disabled.

The panel also voted to make substantial increases in benefits to the three adult categories of welfare—the aged, the blind and the disabled.

2 Italians Acquitted On Sex-Church Book

PADUA, Italy, June 21 (Reuters).—Two Italian journalists yesterday were acquitted on charges of offending against the state religion with a book based on tape recordings of false confessions to Roman Catholic priests.

The two, Norberto Valentini and Clara di Meglio, were excommunicated by the Vatican after publication of their book, "Sex in the Confessional," based on the recordings of 632 false confessions they made to unwitting Catholic priests. The first edition of 3,000 sold out quickly after the excommunication in March.

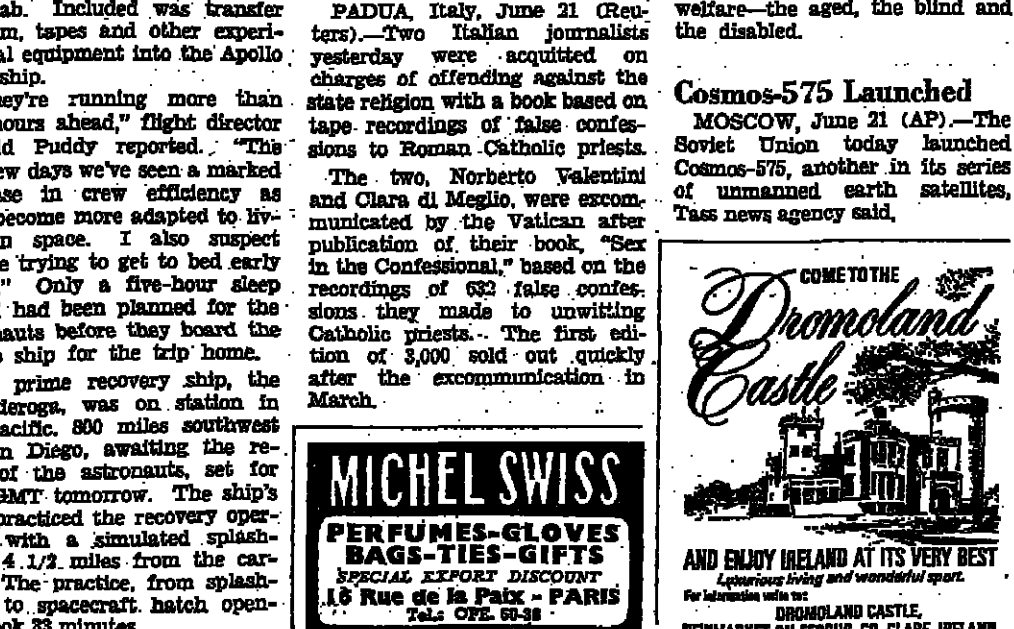
Cosmos-575 Launched

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched Cosmos-575, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites.

Michel Swiss

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What a good time for the good taste of a Kent.



Blood-Plasma Firm May Ask U.S. to Cut Off Aid to Haiti

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, June 21 (WF).—Deadlocked negotiations between the Haitian government and a controversial American-owned blood-plasma firm based in Fort-au-Prince could trigger government action to cut off U.S. aid to the impoverished Caribbean country.

Haitian Ambassador René Chalmers was warned of this prospect last week by a Washington attorney for the blood company, Hemo-Caribbean S.A., which is owned and operated by Miami businessman Joseph B. Gorinstein.

State Department officials who have been dealing with the case acknowledge that there are legal grounds for a cut-off in aid to Haiti as well as U.S. support for a suspension of inter-American and World Bank financing to Haiti.

But the State Department is anxious to avoid a legal showdown on the Haitian blood dispute.

"We recognize that this is gunboat diplomacy, modern style," said Washington attorney Joseph H. Sharfitt, "but we seem to have no other alternative at the moment because of the unwillingness of the Haitians to negotiate."

Plant Closed

The dispute stems from President Jean-Claude Duvalier's order closing Hemo-Caribbean's plant, which collected about 70,000 pounds of plasma from the blood of 100,000 Haitians during its 18 months of operation. Gross blood sales during Hemo-Caribbean's period of operation were in the range of \$3 million, primarily to American importers. (Hemo-Caribbean is changing its name "for cosmetic reasons," according to company correspondence—to Life Service of Haiti.)

Mr. Gorinstein and Mr. Sharfitt have been waging a vigorous lobbying campaign in Washington and Port-au-Prince to reopen the profitable plasma plant. In the course of that effort they have sought to enlist the support of Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D., Ill., and the District of Columbia delegate to Congress, Walter Fauntroy, a Democrat.

They also tried unsuccessfully to recruit Howard University here, a black institution, to operate a blood research foundation program to be financed out of Hemo-Caribbean profits, if the Haitian government were to reopen the blood plant.

Ambassador Chalmers asserted Tuesday that the plant was stopped by the Duvalier government "because of bad propaganda from the American press accusing the Haitian government of selling the blood of an underdeveloped people." He added that the terms of Hemo-Caribbean's payments to donors—approximately \$4 for a pint of plasma—"were not very favorable to the Haitian people."

Retorted Mr. Sharfitt, "The Haitians should have made their

Japan Firm Gives \$3 Million To Yale, U.S. Japan Society

By Iver Peterson

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Japan's Sumitomo group of banking, mining and manufacturing interests has given \$2 million to Yale University and \$1 million to the Japan Society here to promote Japanese-American cultural understanding.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, one of the Sumitomo group's rivals, last September gave \$1 million to Harvard Law School, and officials of U.S. universities and foundations are hoping that other Japanese corporations, including the Mitsu Co., Japan's largest business house, will join the trend.

Hosai Hguya, president of Sumitomo Metal Industries, Ltd., presented the \$1 million Japan Society gift to John D. Rockefeller 3d, chairman of the society's board of directors, at the organization's annual dinner on Monday.

Largest From Abroad

The gift to Yale, the largest it has received from a benefactor outside the United States, will be announced Friday in New Haven by Kingman Brewster Jr., the university's president, and Koji Asai, who recently retired as president of Sumitomo Bank.

Both gifts will be delivered in installments over five years. Yale will use its money to finance Japanese studies. The Japan Society will use all of its gift for grants to colleges and universities, study groups and other bodies engaged in Japanese studies.

A Japan Society official who did not wish to be identified said yesterday that there was hope that the Sumitomo gift "could be refreshed, at the end of five years, if the program is a success."

In an interview in his suite at the Carlyle Hotel yesterday, Mr. Asai said he hoped that the gifts would promote friendly relations between the two countries, especially in light of recent friction over economic and trade issues.

Mr. Asai, who started with Sumitomo Bank as a disbursements-clerk 48 years ago—"and that was before we had computers," he recalled with a laugh—dismissed a suggestion that his group was competing with Mitsubishi in a generosity contest.

"But perhaps our gift will stimulate other contributions," he added with a smile.

Japanese correspondents in New York were amused by Mr. Asai's reticence.

"The snubness compete in all things," one correspondent said, using the Japanese term for the giant family-controlled corporations that ostensibly were broken up after World War II but have reconstituted themselves as large families of companies. Mitsu, Sumitomo and Mitsubishi are the largest.

American Awaits Trial In Malagasy Republic

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—George S. Reppas, an American businessman, has been in jail in Madagascar since last October on charges of "fraudulent bankruptcy" on 16 counts, the State Department said yesterday.

Mr. Reppas is president of a company that built a slaughterhouse on Madagascar, borrowing money from a Belgian firm with a guarantee by the Malagasy government. About a year ago Mr. Reppas' firm collapsed and he was arrested.

Policeman in Lyons Jailed in Cover-Up

LYONS, June 21 (UPI).—A court today sentenced Louis Tournon, former chief of the local police morals squad, to a five-year jail term and a 300,000-franc fine for covering up a prostitution ring.

Inspector Jean Simonin, an assistant to Tournon, received a three-month suspended sentence. But he already had been given a three-year sentence in connection with the case.

Four Hold Up Filling Station, Run Out of Gas

SATELLITE BEACH, Fla., June 21 (AP).—Four men who allegedly held up a Satellite Beach gas station forgot one thing, police said yesterday—gasoline.

While two companions waited in a nearby parked car, two of the men took \$100 and made a quick escape from the service station, but ran out of fuel four miles down the road, police said.

Police officer Brent Osterander said that after the getaway car ran out of gas, two of the men headed back to the filling station on foot for additional fuel. They were picked up by police about a mile from the station, and the other two were arrested later.

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Divided Peronism

Winter and Juan Peron returned almost simultaneously to Argentina. And it is difficult for those in northern latitudes to reconcile their warm June with the idea of winter to the south, it may be just as difficult for Peron to reconcile the wings of his divided party. The dead and wounded left by the senseless killing that attended the leader's homecoming bears tragic testimony to that.

During the nearly 18 years of Peron's exile, he has come to symbolize many things for many Argentines. If Americans could visualize, say, Franklin D. Roosevelt returning from the shades with an equal attraction for the American Federation of Labor and the Students for a Democratic Society, they might have some conception of the state of Argentinian politics today.

The analogy would not be exact, of course. Peron and his labor support have always been more radical than the New Deal and its backers, and the Peronist left today is stronger and more attuned to massive violence than the now defunct SDS. Moreover, unlike Roosevelt's broad consensus, the Peronists are not held together by a program, but by a man who serves as a kind

of common clothes peg for their sharply different views of Argentina's future.

Peron is represented in office by President Campora. The president won the votes, but he does not seem to have the allegiance of those who voted for him. Alone, he might bring together some kind of political organization, and government. But to the extent that he satisfied one wing of the Peronist party, he would probably alienate the other. If anyone is to bridge the gap between the two, it will be Peron himself.

Given his own indeterminate and opportunistic philosophy of government, Peron could make the attempt, by giving higher wages and similar concrete benefits to the "shirtless ones," the workers who make up his original source of power, and by holding out promises of more sweeping measures to the radical youth. Whether the Argentinian economy could survive such a course is, to be sure, extremely doubtful. It did not during the Peron dictatorship. And whether the left wing would be quiescent for any length of time is also dubious. All that is clear is that Argentina faces a period of stress that may be severe even for a land whose great human natural resources have so often been strained by political disorder.

Getting Ready for Mr. Dean

The Senate Watergate committee will start taking public testimony next week from John Dean 3d, the former counsel to the President and a man who has risen from obscurity to celebrity and, in some quarters, to infamy in a very short period of time. Prior to Mr. Nixon's misleading statement last August that John Dean had conducted a thorough Watergate-White House investigation under the President's own direction, it is probable that the public had not the smallest idea of who this young man was—and he was not widely known to the press corps either.

All that has changed. First there came the slow but steady trickle of disclosures: Mr. Dean may or may not have conducted a thorough investigation for Mr. Nixon, it was said (in fact, he conducted none at all), but he did turn out to be one way or the other—involved in practically all the scandals that now go by the generic name of Watergate. Others might have picked and chosen, but evidently not Mr. Dean. His name turns up in connection with the Watergate espionage, the hush money fund raising, ITT, the Daniel Ellsberg doctor's office burglary, the destruction of Howard Hunt's incriminating White House effects, the effort to subvert the CIA and the FBI, and the rest.

Things, as we all recall, weren't going terribly well for Mr. Dean at the White House this spring. To be sure, given the state of the White House this spring, that wasn't much of a distinction. What distinguished Mr. Dean's behavior was the fact that he plunged early and in a pretty headstrong way into the scapogot politics that had begun to prevail, perceiving that in the game of musical chairs that had got under way, his chair—and his alone—seemed to keep disappearing. Mr. Dean went to the federal prosecutors. And he went public: He let it be known that he didn't intend to take all the heat or blame for assorted crimes and scandals that were closing in. He was fired by the President. He has since sought and received a grant of limited immunity for his Watergate testimony before the Ervin committee. And he has also since become the object of a merciless campaign to discredit the worth of his testimony.

The first thing to remember, we would suggest, is that renegades and lawbreakers who turn state's evidence, from Whitaker Chambers to Joe Valachi, were not meant to be loved but to be heard. Their circumstances put a premium on their telling the truth. Naturally, not all do so. But it is worth recalling in this particular affair that thus far, since his first venture to the prosecutors' office, Mr. Dean has in fact provided a wealth of previously unknown material that has checked out; and that the White House has been obliged on a regular basis to revise and render inoperative its statements of the day or week before.

Judging from the interviews and depositions of many of those who, like Mr. Dean, are up to their eyebrows in Watergate trouble, you could get the impression that this admittedly inventive man was solely responsible for what went on across the board, managing to deceive all those who

ranked him in the White House and to whom he reported, contriving to juggle the multitudinous scandals on his own and issuing orders to half of Washington to misbehave itself—without a peep getting back to those in charge. That, of course, is the impression you are meant to get from the interviews and depositions in question. One year after the Watergate, however—a year of mind-bending revelations—there are still a few things too preposterous to be believed. Not many, but a few—and among them is the proposition that John Dean, acting on his own, systematically and over a period of a couple of years, brought all these things about without the knowledge or understanding of the people he worked for and in whose behalf he was presumably doing them.

The element of knowledge—or knowing and not knowing—is important here, and it will be important to understand it in relation to Mr. Dean's testimony. What is it that people have in mind, or should have, when they wonder aloud whether the President "knew"? First, it should be recalled that we are no longer discussing a single burglary of the Democrats' Watergate headquarters when we confine the question to that particular episode. Nor, when we discuss the June 17 Watergate burglary (in which the burglars were caught) are we even discussing the relevant one. The June 17 maraud, we now know, was a patch-up mission, very conceivably organized by Mr. Liddy without his superiors' specific knowledge and undertaken to repair and improve electronic snooping equipment that had been installed in a previous successful burglary in May. As a consequence of that previous burglary, wiretap material had already been coming into the hands of Mr. Nixon's campaign officials. To the extent that it is still valid or even reasonable to limit one's inquiry about Watergate to the President's specific knowledge of the break-in and bugging of Democratic headquarters, the focus should therefore be shifted to his knowledge (or lack thereof) of the intelligence operation that culminated in the first, successful break-in in May.

The June break-in, which resulted in the arrests, is important in an entirely different way: It marks the onset of phase 2, a whole new and, in some ways, far more sinister series of crimes. That is, it marks the beginning of the cover-up. On that subject too, Mr. Dean is expected to have a great deal to say, and it is no secret that he is believed prepared to implicate Mr. Nixon directly in the effort to corrupt whatever judicial processes and government institutions were necessary for the purpose of hiding the truth. This will be dramatic and potentially explosive stuff. That is why we would urge a cold-eyed, dispassionate, discriminating look at Mr. Dean when he testifies. It is not impossible that he will be grinding some ax or that he will be indulging a vendetta. Neither is it impossible that he will be presenting a plausible and persuasive and truthful case. The only thing we know to be impossible is that Mr. Dean did all these things from beginning to end in total secrecy and on his own. Let us hear him out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 22, 1898

PARIS—The success which attended the revival of the ancient Olympic Games, held in Greece two years ago, caused the committee to decide that they should continue to take place at stated intervals. In order to add to the interest of this celebration it was resolved to make them international. As a consequence it has been decided that they shall next be held in France in 1900, the year of the Exhibition. In 1904 the "venue" will be changed to America.

June 22, 1923

PARIS—Reports have it that the former world's champion Jack Johnson and Harry Wills are signed to meet in a bout to be held in Harrison Field, N.J., in July. Wills cannot get a chance to battle against Jack Dempsey and he is getting a bit hungry for money, as is also Paddy Mullins, his manager. The bout, according to the latest news from the States, is almost an assured fact, and if it does happen it will probably be the end for old Jack Johnson.



Controls: Inevitable—and Perilous

By Paul W. McCracken

NEW YORK—The controls program announced by the President on June 13 was inevitable. Its results will be disappointing and its unintended side effects will be large. It will be difficult to get rid of.

These three judgments can be made reasonably confidently even though most of the freeze period remains, and Phase-4 does not even yet exist in embryo.

Whatever reservations one may have about the specifics of the program, a freeze and monetary controls were inevitable. Here is the backdrop against which the President had to make his decision. Consumer sentiment since the turn of the year had deteriorated sharply, even ominously. The Index of Consumer Sentiment prepared from surveys by the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center declined from a comfortable but not exuberant 91 in the fourth quarter of 1972 to 81 in the first quarter, and telephone interviews suggest that it had dropped another 4 points or so by May and early June. This is a major deterioration in sentiment, sharp enough so that it could not be ignored in any assessment of business prospects for the months ahead.

Why Pessimism?

Why the pessimism? Again survey evidence provides information. According to data from surveys by Sindlinger and Co., when people were asked about the country's number one problem, inflation and the high cost of living were being cited by about 70 percent of the respondents (compared with about 30 percent for whom Watergate was the prime problem).

Moreover, people generally thought they knew what ought to be done to relieve the problem, and they were apparently reasonably sure that the President agreed with them. To be specific, about 80 percent wanted a return to a tough control program and roughly three-quarters of those being interviewed prior to the President's address on June 13 expected the President to act.

The decision about returning to a tough and rigid program was, therefore, not one in pure economic theory. It was a decision in the arena of political economy. Confronting this congealing of sentiment in favor of a strong and tough program, the President had two options. He could mount a campaign of public education to persuade people that a tough control program would be bad. Or he could launch another tough program. There are strong substantive reasons for believing that a tough price control program will have far larger perverse effects than the one two years ago, but persuading a citizenry so convinced the other way would have required more eloquence than any ordinary mortal possesses. The President, therefore, really had no choice but to move the other way.

World-Wide Inflation

The results are, however, apt to be disappointing and the unintended side effects will probably be large and pervasive. The President is, therefore, fundamentally correct in his skepticism about the role of these controls as an ongoing instrument of economic policy. It is impossible to cite a single sustained success in the postwar quarter of a century with a price-wage control program. Moreover, throughout most of the industrial world today, we are having an old-fashioned demand-pull inflation. Policies have piled demands on our economy that extend beyond the capability of the productive process to deliver. That is true in the United States, and it is also true in Europe and Japan. Numerous measures of strain in our own economy by the turn of the year had moved into the warning zone, but still the demand for output in the first quarter continued to rise at the rate of 15 percent per year (this in an economy whose basic capacity to produce is expanding about 4 percent per year).

Nor can there be any great mystery about the source of these excessive demands on the economy. While fiscal and budget policy is hard to calibrate in an unambiguous way, the rates of increase in the money supply are a reasonably good indicator of just how expansive economic policies had become. During 1972, the results of those policies are now hatching out in economic activity, our own money stock rose 8 per-

cent, which was too large, and increases elsewhere ranged up to 25 percent for Japan.

INCREASE IN MONEY SUPPLY

Country	1972
Canada	16%
France	15
West Germany	14
Italy	18(a)
Japan	25
U.S.	16
U.S.	8

(a) Year ending October, 1972.

There can be little doubt but that these rates of monetary expansion were far too high for economies already close to or at practicable full employment. And there can be little doubt also that the imposition of price controls weakens the public will (none too strong at best) for needed stern measures of fiscal and monetary restraint. Indeed, we have already begun to hear suggestions that tough monetary and fiscal medicine are no longer necessary, now that "we are handling the problem more directly."

The real reason for apprehension about the effects of the freeze, however, is that prices moving sensitively in response to ever-changing conditions are the sophisticated communications system of our economy. If demand exceeds supply, prices can be allowed to rise. Marginal and other users of these products will thereby be encouraged to use less, and more supplies will be encouraged. If, on the other hand, something is scarce and we try to discourage its use by regulations and rules, leaving the price unchanged, the individual's interest is in the direction of creating the rules if he can. At the unchanged price he "optimizes" his situation by consuming more if he can get it. This is why those with relatively informal standards of morality are never bothered by direct rules for rationing as much as the ordinary citizen. The former can usually find ways to take care of their own needs.

Distortions Ahead

If, on the other hand, the price of a scarce item is allowed to rise, it becomes in the citizen's interest to do what is also in the social interest—namely, to use the relatively scarce item more sparingly. Private incentives then get aligned in the direction that social policy wants to move. And the difference between the aggregate of millions of plans and decisions aimed in the direction of accommodating the social interest and the situa-

tion where these plans and decisions are aimed in the direction of thwarting the social objective is always far greater than is expected in advance.

We must be prepared for some troublesome distortions in the economy during the months ahead. Some products which cannot be brought to market except at a loss, because the freeze trapped prices before they became fully adjusted, may be in short supply. A freeze inherently penalizes the good guys who tried to be modest with price adjustments, and the guy who went for all he could get while the getting was good is rewarded. Since people will really be paid more purchasing power than the economy can validate with output, because productive capacity is already strained, it will tend to be an economy of waiting lines and queues. And through such unwanted things as extra processing, different packaging, and product changes, many velleed price increases will occur.

When a product is disappointing or a company fails to deliver, the private market economy takes care of what was once aptly called "creative destruction." The unacceptables will disappear. When a price control program produces trouble, the remedy may seem to be a yet tougher and more extensive system of controls. Failure to be creative in the process of a larger bureaucracy is apt to build up for Phase-4 because it will be essential to manage the pricing system. Yet such a bureaucracy always becomes a powerful vested interest for the indefinite perpetuation of the program.

Disengaging from this price-control program, in short, is not going to be easy. The prospects will be better, but only slightly better, if the program fails. The ideal exit from a controlled to a free economy would be for the inevitable variations from adverse side effects of the program to reach a flash-point as less expansive fiscal and monetary policies see reducing basic inflationary pressures. The statistical probability of this conjuncture is less than 50 percent but considerably above zero.

Mr. McCracken is Edmund E. Day University Professor of Business Administration at the University of Michigan and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under President Nixon. This article was written for the Wall Street Journal.

Danger in Isolating Agnew

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In his interview with Dan Rather on CBS the other evening, Sen. Barry Goldwater remarked that he thought that most of Richard Nixon's troubles over the years have come from the fact that he was a "man's man" who had almost never been able to "let his hair down" and share in the camaraderie on which most politicians thrive.

Goldwater suggested—and the evidence certainly supports him—that this character trait made Mr. Nixon an easy victim, or even an accomplice, of a White House staff system that isolated him from much of what was happening in the country and the government. One price for this isolation—by the President's own statement—was the concealment of the truth of Watergate, with the fearful consequences it is now having for the administration.

Yet in that same interview, Goldwater spoke with seeming nonchalance about the possible succession of Vice-President Agnew—said he expected Agnew to be the next Republican candidate for the White House and said that if Watergate snagged the President, the "quickest way" out for the country would be for Mr. Nixon to resign "and put Agnew in and get going."

Goldwater noted, as have many others, that Agnew is clearly free of the taint of Watergate; because no one with the slightest acquaintance with his status in the administration believes him enough of an "insider" to have been part of the cabal.

This degree of innocence is as alarming as it is genuine, for it bespeaks an isolation far more complete than that which landed Mr. Nixon in so much trouble. The fact is that Spiro Agnew, the man who sits a heartbeat or a forced resignation away from the presidency, lives today in a no-man's-land that is unhealthy for him and for the country.

The Vice-President's office is an uncomfortable anteroom off the corridors of power, no matter who the occupant. No man of talent and Agnew does have talents—has felt anything but uncomfortable there.

But election to the vice-presidency has not been—and should not be—the sentence to solitary confinement that Richard Nixon has imposed on Agnew.

Truman's Role
Harry Truman was hobnobbing with his pals in San Rayburn's Capitol midway when the phone call came summoning him to the presidency, and he was back on Capitol Hill the next day to seek help from his congressional chums in his new task.

When fate made Lyndon Johnson President, he had a quarter-century's accumulation of Washington know-how on which to draw, and a vast number of political friends.

By contrast, Agnew in Washington appears a stranger in a world he never made—alone, except for a small staff and a small circle of Maryland friends.

Unlike all the other modern Vice-Presidents, he has no big backlog of governmental experience. He had been only 18 months in his first major office, the Maryland governorship, when Mr. Nixon chose him for Vice-President and lifted him into his role of exalted emptiness. He has been given no substantive work in the administration—not even

in the area of federal-state relations or the oversight of the New Federalism programs, which he probably understands better than anyone around Mr. Nixon.

His efforts in his first year as presiding officer of the Senate to become the administration's ambassador to Capitol Hill were awkward and unsuccessful. He has been cold-shouldered by the Republicans there, and rarely makes even a token appearance at the Capitol any longer.

The one group of politicians with whom Agnew appears to feel at home are the governors—whose annual conferences he still visits. At the last one, earlier this month, however, he sat mute during an important discussion of the New Federalism program, alienated, his aides said, by his feeling that he should not displace the White House and cabinet aides the President had designated as his spokesmen.

There is something that seems very wrong about the spectacle of the elected Vice-President of the United States being a spectator while a 33-year-old House staff man expounds administration's views to the Senate. And there is something about his status of soliloquy.

Agnew needs to have his shell and become more than a travel-maker for his own country's good, their personal qualities potential 1976 rivalries over state houses and DeWolfe ought to go out of to make him part of the

Most of all, Mr. Nixon in line of clear responsibility to encourage Agnew to a variety of social and political associations among who President needs. If it is to be a "new open administration, it should be opened by opening door and letting Agnew

Atlantic Alliance: Day of Reckoning

By James Goldborough

PARIS—The irony in all the current grumbling among Americans and Europeans is that the Europeans already have forgotten their principal refrain from America's Vietnam years. That was, if one remembers, that the United States was neglecting its oldest and best friends while being absorbed in a kind of *auto da fe* with marginal allies in Southeast Asia.

Thus did Washington decide that 1973 should be the "year of Europe," and if French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert wonders why, as he says he does, he need only remember what the French were saying a few years ago. One can wonder if some of the Europeans understood their own true interests in pressing for an early end in Vietnam, for that only hastened the day for the reappraisal of Atlantic interests that Washington is now seeking.

France is now talking of pressures from Washington. And though people on both sides are trying to be delicate, the feelings run high here, for no less than the basic tenets of Gaullist political-military strategy are at stake.

Without belaboring the point, Gaullist independence was made possible by American missiles. It's true that De Gaulle wanted his own deterrent, but he understood that the U.S. deterrent was the ultimate European defense, and that that would not be changed by his taking France out of NATO's military integration, creating the *force de frappe* or following a relatively independent political line.

Margin of Maneuver

In short, De Gaulle was quick to recognize the large French margin of maneuver denied to other countries—to West Germany because of its exposure to Britain because of the "special relationship," to other Europeans because they were too small, to Japan because it was too dependent. It was this anomalous situation of France being able to count on NATO but not being able to count on France that created the tensions during the Gaullist years. Mr. Pompidou was astute enough to see that a little fact could improve things and put off the day of reckoning. But not forever.

It is natural that France protect the present American initiatives, for the status quo has been highly favorable to France. And though the French also object to current "superpower diplomacy" and the word *Yalta* is spoken here again as it hasn't been for years—even that has been favorable to France. Any knowledge of military and nuclear matters that the French in the view did not qualify a doc ago, they would seem. The problem was discerning the visit last year Defense Minister Michel to Washington. Admittedly, the problem in F there is not in the possibility of a Communist coalition government to power.

French Predicament

It will be interesting to see how the French decide to work out of the predicament. Mr. Jobert explained the situation most succinctly Tuesday in the National Assembly when he said that the French had the Gaullist's principle of defense, and that when Washington says that defense, commerce and monetary reform are all linked up together it really means that Washington expects

the Europeans to start more for their own defense. The question is how? There is always NATO. Problem is that France regard NATO as indecisive. Still, that did not stop Jobert in Copenhagen saying: "We have a good let's keep it," words that would hardly have been Mr. Couve de Murville years back. Walter Sch Germany's impeccable minister, noted the French back in operation. This is also considered in some for example in military and standardization, that was noted in the communiqué last week.

Another Sche

The French also have schemes in mind, and b has been busy floating French are noting the rope there is only one dependent nuclear for—and that the European keep that in mind when ght talks on what they together that would be Americans. In other France is to encourage it de *frappe* is not the an independent European force—one in which, the United States would role.

There are problems. A European nuclear for a Franco-British nule and yet Britain still is integrated in NATO. The have grown steam supplies to push on with after an initial favor to Henry Kissinger 23 speech, see long yet Franco-British nuclear can be achieved. with, they are far more ally advanced than F (which explains why F tends to push on with in the South Pacific, c may). Perhaps more tantly, there are U.S. on many of the British the problem of U.S. under the MacMahon certainly be resolved. keeps the United States sharing nuclear secrets with countries political and technically qualified the French, in the view did not qualify a doc ago, they would seem. The problem was discerning the visit last year Defense Minister Michel to Washington. Admittedly, the problem in F there is not in the possibility of a Communist coalition government to power.

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الشرق الأوسط

Workers Take Over Factory Making Watches in France

CON, France, June 21 (UPI).—A miniature workers' revolution in full swing in this French city.

400 workers of France's watch manufacturer have taken over a factory, established a commune and started lines rolling again after a month of seething anarchy.

The workers' takeover came off the assembly line, and successfully after a week.

Woman Adopts Son to Fit SAF Rules

HTON, Colo., June 21 (UPI).—A young mother has a court to adopt her 1-year-old son.

The woman told Brighton Court Judge James J. that she could not for a \$105 monthly allowance for quarters.

SAF Force enlistee she adopted her 1-year-old son. In order to qualify for the allowance, a child must be legitimated.

Shutdowns Production Concorde

June 21 (Reuters).—On of the Anglo-French jet airliner Concorde will be in coming months, officials said today.

State of production is expected to be reduced to fewer than 10 a year.

Following the decision of American World Airways to suspend flights to Concorde, the rate was cut.

Now, as a result of cancellations of Concorde by other airlines, the rate is certain to be reduced, the officials said.

critical Situation

ement was issued at the meeting which was a study of the critical situation of France's aircraft manufacturing industry—the state-owned and the private Maréchal-Breguet group.

to push Concorde sales in air show last month.

fine Refunds

June 21 (AP).—Nine now have claimed their deposits on the British Aircraft Corp. said today.

disclosure was made that Japan Air Lines and Tokyo had reclaimed \$700,000 to buy a Concorde.

Executes Saboteurs

June 21 (UPI).—Yemeni "saboteurs" were executed today in San'a today by a court.

to cross until they Middle East News.

atch from San'a, the agency said the 11 were sentenced to death by a special court.

NOTE

June 19, 1973, hospital, Frederick (P.O.), the Croft, Walbury, York, W.E.O. Geneva, Beloved one, cremation at York June 22, at 3:30 p.m. place, but donations, if a British Diabetic Association, Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7AY.

French Costs, Cops, Laws, Etc. Breaking Up the Old Bike Gang

PARIS, June 21 (UPI).—French motorcycle gangs are complaining that their lifestyle is being crushed by the economy, road safety and the anti-youth brigade.

Chased last fall from their favorite Paris meeting area—the Place de la Bastille—because residents complained of noise, barred by riot police from holding their first big rally this year in the village of St. Denis last month, the motorcyclists pointed to a number of new measures to support their contention of persecution.

100 San Francisco Volunteers Patrol the Bay for Polluters

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21 (AP).—Lois and David Walker's light plane shuddered in the strong winds that whipped down from the Oakland Hills and swept across San Francisco Bay. It was no day for flying.

But the Walkers were not flying for pleasure. Mr. Walker piloted his single-engine plane in a patrol sector that previously had been defined with military precision.

U.K. Says Iceland Has Fish Rights But Breaks Law

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—Britain today said that Iceland has a special interest in managing fish stocks around its coasts but vowed to resist Iceland's claim of a monopoly there.

A government white paper reaffirmed British readiness to negotiate a compromise settlement of the "cod war" but accused Iceland of defying international law, breaking promises and using force in maneuvers against British fishing trawlers.

Working closely with such governmental agencies as the Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers and Coast Guard, the patrol focuses on the 400-square-mile San Francisco Bay. But there are some fornicia coast and there are hopes of making the effort nationwide.

"Hawaii looks like the first place to which we'll expand," Mr. Cameron said.

"We have people who love the sea—who love to fly, sail and scuba-diver. Most are willing to do a little more," says Clark Cameron, director of the Oceanic Society observation patrol.

While other areas have tried volunteer pollution detection, Mr. Cameron says, the patrol is the first comprehensive and long-range effort. By year's end, he hopes to have a fleet of 200 aircraft and 100 boats—at no expense to the taxpayer.

Working closely with such governmental agencies as the Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers and Coast Guard, the patrol focuses on the 400-square-mile San Francisco Bay. But there are some fornicia coast and there are hopes of making the effort nationwide.

"Hawaii looks like the first place to which we'll expand," Mr. Cameron said.

"The laws are on the books," he said at patrol headquarters in the city's Fisherman's Wharf area, where he and a secretary—the only paid members—run the patrol.

"But the various organizations simply do not have the manpower for detecting everything. That's our job—to act as the eyes and ears of those agencies."

The other task is deterrence. A boater is less likely to pollute if he thinks that sailboat he sees nearby is one of ours and there is someone with a pair of binoculars aboard watching.

Members call headquarters when they see a violation. Mr. Cameron then alerts the appropriate agency, usually the Coast Guard, whose personnel "get to the scene amazingly fast."

The number of "kills" since the patrol began operating full-swing in March has been few, however.

Japan Protests Planned French Nuclear Tests

PARIS, June 21 (Reuters).—Japan today protested France's planned nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

Shigeru Yoshida, minister of foreign affairs, said in a statement that the Japanese Embassy here, called on Henri Froment-Meurice, head of the French Foreign Ministry's Asia-Pacific Ocean division, and handed him a protest note, officials said.

No comments were immediately available on either the French or Japanese sides. The text of the note is expected to be released in Tokyo later today, officials said.

The Japanese protest followed appeals by Australia and New Zealand to the World Court at The Hague seeking interim injunctions to stop the tests.

Judgment is expected tomorrow.

Singapore Boycott

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Kurds Ready to Resume Fight as Pact With Iraq Crumbles

By Jim Hoagland

HAJ OMARAN, Iraq, June 21 (UPI).—The Middle East's other war ended three years ago when Iraq, fought to a stalemate by the tough, elusive mountain warriors of Kurdistan, agreed to a peace treaty which promised the Kurds the autonomy they have fought for through a century.

But in his remote mountain stronghold in northeast Iraq, Gen. Mustafa Barzani, the Kurdish guerrilla commander, says of relations with Baghdad: "These Arabs seem to favor a 'no-war, no-peace' policy everywhere. We have it here too, where they make war under the cover of a peace agreement."

Gen. Barzani, 70, has spent much of this century fighting Turks, Persians, Iraqis, the British and local tribesmen who have opposed his command.

He no longer hides his feeling that another clash between the fierce Kurdish nationalism of the mountains and the strident Arab nationalism of Baghdad is brewing. The 1970 agreement, which promised self-government and protection for the Kurds is collapsing and his Pesh Merga guerrilla army is being re-mobilized.

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Gen. Barzani

It is in our area, and the nationalization was an act against the Kurds.

Oppose Russia

"We are a factor in the Middle East," the grizzled mountain warrior insisted. The Kurds actively oppose the spread of Russian influence and they force most of Iraq's army—which otherwise could be used against Iran, Kuwait or perhaps Israel, the Kurds argue—to spend time, money and resources in the highlands of Kurdistan.

Living on small farms, the Kurds are bound together by a common Indo-European language, Sunni Muslim religion and a nationalism and culture undimmed by centuries of bloodshed and betrayal.

After the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, a promise to give them an autonomous homeland was promptly forgotten by the major powers. Turkey crushed Kurdish revolts and continues to refuse political or cultural autonomy to the 5 million members of its Kurdish minority. Iran has also crushed its Kurds in a tightly centralized political system.

Gen. Barzani therefore concedes that the old Kurdish dream of a greater Kurdistan is dead. His ambitions, he says, lie solely in Iraq, where the weaker Arab government has been unable to emulate its neighbors in repressing Kurdish nationalism.

Iraqi Kurdistan is a land of intense beauty, poverty and backwardness. The tallest peaks of the Zagros Mountains remain snowcapped in the summer. Streams tumble down valleys and gorges to the dusty plains, where the largest Kurdish cities are located.

The Iraqi Army also sits on the plains, controlling the Kurdish cities and, according to the Kurds, quietly building up special helicopter and paratrooper units which may swing into action when the deadline for the promised autonomy expires next March.

The Kurds have presented Baghdad with their view of what autonomy should mean. According to Kurdish political leaders Mahmoud Osman and Habib Karim, they have proposed an elected legislative assembly for Kurdistan which would have a limited veto power over certain central government decisions.

Gen. Barzani sees no hope that Kurdish demands will be accepted. He is prepared to continue the dialogue to gain time to build up his forces.

Gen. Barzani admitted that his forces receive political and military help from Iran but declined to give details.

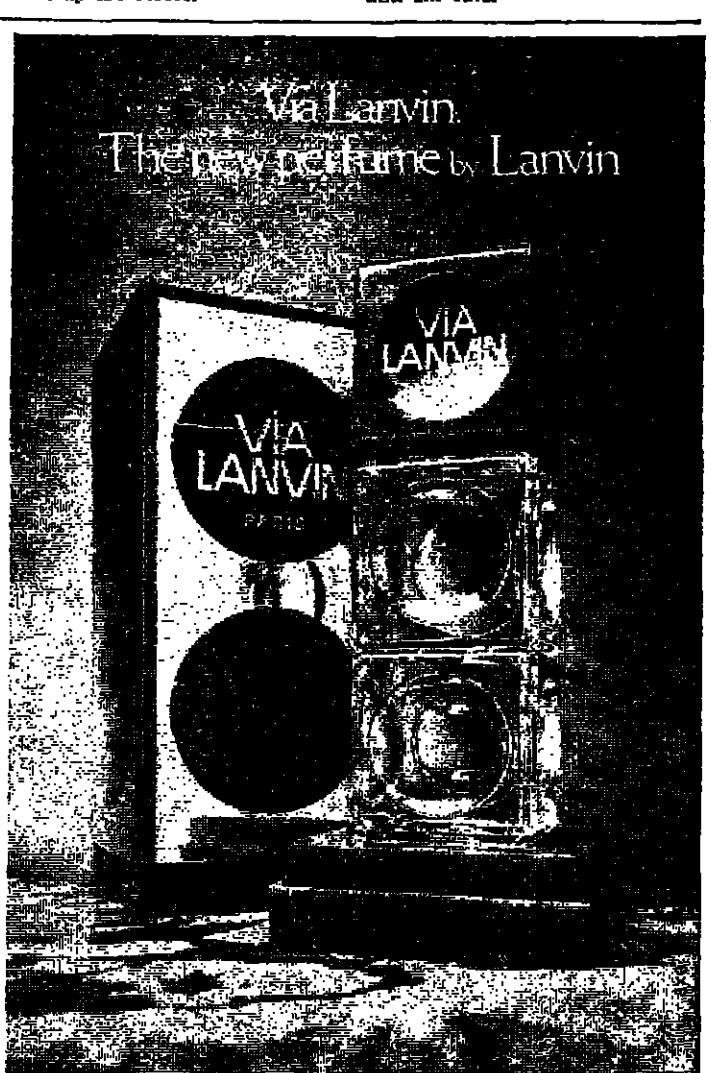
There are indications that he has received some military and financial help from Israel. He was uncharacteristically evasive when asked about this, finally saying: "There are things that may be true that are better not spoken about."

Yet Gen. Barzani openly admits that he would be willing to accept American aid channeled through Iran or Israel.

"If the Americans thought this was logical and feasible, we would accept it. But it would be better if the United States helped directly," he said.

14 Die in Brazil Crash

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 21 (Reuters).—Pilgrims on their way to visit a shrine were among at least 14 persons killed today in a multiple road crash on Brazil's busiest highway, 170 miles north of here. The crash involved four buses, five trucks, three trailers and six cars.



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DANCE IN LONDON: The Popular Success of the Alvin Ailey Troupe

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, June 21 (UPI)—Over the years Alvin Ailey's dance company—now officially known as the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater—has built up almost as large and enthusiastic a following in London as at its home in New York. It seems likely that Sadler's Wells Theatre will be the SRO by the end of the current three-week season already large audiences are competing with New York ones by clapping out the rhythms of "Revelations," applauding for 10 minutes if necessary to get an encore of the final section, and clapping Judith Jamison even before she has done anything at all. This great popular success is accompanied, inevitably perhaps, by the beginning of a critical backlash; some people feel that Ailey has sold his cultural soul for an easy commercial success.

Personally I have always found his repertoire an uneasy mixture of superb black culture, imitative modern dance and slick showbiz. "Revelations" remains the mixture at its best and the company acknowledges this fact, perhaps too readily, by performing it as the finale almost every evening.

The last song, "Rocka My Soul in the Bosom of Abraham," which invariably brings down the house, invokes Broadway or Hollywood slickness in its male lineup, "Wading in the Water" borrows from Oriental theater for its effects and "Fix Me Jesus" could be a Martha Graham pastiche. Yet the whole carries the authentic voice of Negro spirituals into the dance from the vocal accompaniments.

The mixture is less successful, and the problematic nature of the company's work is more apparent, in a great deal of the newer repertoire. "Hidden Rites," the latest item of all—fashionably described as "a work in progress"—has the company cavorting in lurid colored but brief costumes to gamelan and jungle noises.

In the center, performing no less than three pas de deux, are the extraordinary Judith Jamison and the only slightly less extraordinary John Parks. She is immensely tall, with a masculine physique accentuated by her cropped hair style but with her

true sex generously revealed around the bosom. His head is totally shaved, but he has a beard and a moustache. Clearly physical beauty is not the order of the day. It is difficult to see what is "hidden" in "Rites" is not quite erotic, fast-moving enough to qualify as a Casino de Paris jungle scene, nor is it inventive or interesting enough to merit serious attention as art.

"Flowers"

The most controversial work of the season is "Flowers," in which Lynn Seymour—on loan from the Royal Ballet—has been playing the freaked-out pop star modeled on Janis Joplin. First we see her at the height of success, acknowledging applause and posing for cameramen; this scene is slightly sent up by Miss Seymour. Then she dances with a group of men, drinks gin, gets a fix from a sinister pedlar (John Parks with dark glasses) and goes on a trip in which the men reappear, lightly clad, to fulfill her orgasmic fantasies. Finally she is alone,

stunned out of her mind, hurling the furniture at the cameramen and collapsing while being bombarded with flowers. Miss Seymour gives a terrific performance at the end, when she can hardly stand and her eyes are vacant. The piece has undeniable theatrical impact. It still works when Linda Kent takes over the lead: She looks more plausible as a success, less convincing in her breakdown. But the effects are all extremely crude and the choreography is almost nonexistent.

Similar criticism can be made of the solos performed by Judith Jamison and the supple and expressive Dudley Williams. His interpretation of "Love Song"—very attractively recorded by Donny Hathaway and Nina Simone—is too much like the dancing in a TV pop concert. I find it difficult to write about Miss Jamison, who obviously has a tremendous appeal which eludes me. Her solo "How Long Have I Been" consists mainly of writhing like long limbs from the edge of a chair and "Cry," dedicated to

"all black women everywhere—especially our mothers," ends with a wild fit of the shakes which is as exciting as a nightclub belly dance but does not seem to me to express any particular emotion. I have no objection to cabaret or music hall; in fact I enjoy them. But I prefer them complete with decor and the appropriate atmosphere; they seem out of place at Sadler's Wells.

Strengthened

Theoretically, the repertoire is strengthened by Ailey's decision to revive works showing "roots of the American dance." But Katherine Dunham's "Choros," though a charmingly light-hearted Brazilian folk suite and well contrasted with the rest of the repertoire, is too slight and also seems little more than a cabaret number. I have not yet been able to see Ted Shawn's "The Kinetik Mosaic" but its earnest male athleticism evidently raised unintended laughs from the audience. Ailey's own more serious recent works—"The Lark Ascend-

ing" (Vaughan Williams) "Myth" (Stravinsky)—are a little but they would cause more stir in a Martha Graham Paul Taylor repertoire than "Songs" would at the London Sadler's Wells Theatre.

The success of the Ailey son is principally due to these mainly black artists. Two girls, Mari Kajiwa and Sare Yarbrough, are outstanding; the first for her lyricism and the second for the apache-like section of "Suite." None of the men electrifying as Miguel Ochoa who used to shine out alone brightly from the ensemble the male team is expert a vacuum, with Hector M. notable for his sullen groove and for the facial humor animation he brings to "F tone." I would not miss dancers for anything; I only that they had more work things to dance.

\$392 Art Investment Proves To Be by an Italian Master

By George Gent

NEW YORK (UPI)—What has been described as "a first-rate painting" by the 17th-century Italian master Domenichino was discovered nearly three months ago by an American art dealer and his wife in a small antique shop in Stowe-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, England, and purchased by them for \$392.

The dealer, Richard L. Feigen, says that he has since turned down an English offer of \$150,000 for the landscape, which had been lost for more than 100 years, and adds: "After 30 years of collecting, I would pay \$150,000 myself for this one."

Mr. Feigen, who owns a gallery in New York, said that he and his wife, Sandra, who is an antique dealer, were in England on a combination business and vacation trip when they dropped in to look around the antique shop on March 22.

"When I saw the painting," he recalled, "I nearly fainted. It was on the wall and very, very dirty. But I knew immediately that I was on to something important, although I wasn't certain exactly what."

Possibilities Mr. Feigen said that he knew there were only six or seven artists of the period to whom the work could have been attributed, among them the early Claude Lorrain, Annibale Carracci, Agostino Tassi, and Domenichino.

Back home, Mr. Feigen gave the painting to Bernard Rabin, a conservator in Newark, N.J., to be cleaned. In the course of his cleaning, Mr. Rabin removed a canvas lining that had been put on about 150 years ago to reinforce the original canvas. Underneath, he discovered the name of the most important French collector of the 17th century, Everard Jabach, who sold many of his drawings to Louis XIV, and the number 583.

"I went to the Frick Library and checked its copy of the Jabach inventory, originally dated 1696, the year of his death, and the description under No. 583 exactly fit my picture," Mr. Feigen said. "Since then, I have had it checked by a number of scholars and all have agreed that it's unquestionably by Domenichino."

The 42-year-old dealer said those who had seen both photographs of the painting and the original included Denis Mahon, a leading English authority on the period, Everett Fahy, the newly appointed director of the Frick Museum, and Prof. Robert Manning, director of The Finch College Museum of Art. Sir Anthony Blunt, another English authority, made the identification through photographs, Mr. Feigen said.

Reached in London, Mr. Mahon said he had seen Mr. Feigen's painting and, although he wanted to study it further, believed it



Painting attributed to Domenichino by Richard Feigen, who bought it in England.

to be a genuine Domenichino. "I am very favorably impressed by it," he said.

Prof. Manning, asked if he had confirmed the painting's authenticity, replied: "Yes, I was the first to give it my absolute opinion. I'm happy to hear that other scholars confirm my opinion."

Asked how he ranked it within the corpus of Domenichino's work, he said: "It's of very fine quality."

The painting, which is 16 by 21 inches, is a landscape with twelve elements and figures of what appear to be a blind old man under a tree and two passing travelers.

The scholars have dated Feigen's original at about which would make it at work of the Italian master was born in Bologna in 1626 and died in Naples in 1684. Domenichino, whose real name was Domenico Zampieri, was a student of the eclectic school of Rome and Bologna.

SHARPS AND FLATS

COPENHAGEN—Saxophonist Dexter Gordon and the Kenny Drew trio appear at the Montmartre Jazz Club tonight (June 22) and tomorrow (June 23), followed by the Don Cherry quartet on Sunday (June 24).

LONDON—Pearl Bailey stars in new revue called "Dream Machine" at the Talk of the Town. George Malley with John Chittum's Feetwarmers and the Frank Rosolino quartet at Ronnie Scott's every night, and tonight (June 22) the Jethro Tull group will be at the Empire Pool, Wembley, at 7:30 p.m.

ZURICH—Irene Oliver will give three concerts of Negro spirituals, blues and work songs as part of the Internationales Folklorestival at the Theater am Hecht.

PARIS—American organist Rhoda Scott will give a concert tonight (June 22) at the American Church, Quai d'Orsay, at 8:30 p.m. Her program includes Johnny Moll and the all-girl American group The Love Machine appear at the Olympia tonight (June 23) and tomorrow (June 24) at 9:30 p.m. French blues singer Marie-France Anglade is at the Trois Maillets, Trumpetman Bill Coleman is packing them in at the Cerveau.

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de la Huchette. Doctor John, Alvin Tussaud, Professor Longhair, Snooks Eaglin and The Meters will present "A Night in New Orleans" on June 23 at the Salle Pleyel at 9 p.m. There will be a soul, gospel and jazz concert by the Savage Rose, sponsored by the Danish Embassy, on June 23 at 8:30 p.m. at the Grand Palais.

ENGLISHTON, France—French singer Mireille Mathieu will appear at the Casino d'Englishton at 9 p.m. on June 23.

MONTMORENCY, France—The second international Festival of the Accordion will take place on Saturday (June 23) and Sunday (June 24), starting at 2 p.m. both days.

Pearl Bailey, who stars in "Dream Machine" in London.

NEW YORK—One of the outstanding events of the year will be the Newport Jazz Festival in New York from June 29 to July 8. Everyone in the jazz world will

be there, from Aretha to Stan Getz, including the royalty of the Duke County. The programs presented at different Carnegie Hall, Philharmonic Radio City Music Hall, Park, Roseland Ballroom, Apollo Theater and at Stadium.

MONTREUX, Switzerland—This lakeside city is of 1973 International Jazz at the same time as it but for a longer period, 29 to July 15. Many of the who will appear in New also scheduled later, including Sonny Terry, Bro Ghee, Memphis Slim, Lee Hooker kick it off.

A few weeks ago some talk of the Besting up again. Now that Keith Richards is from the Rolling Stones, says he, adding group was planning to European tour later in

"My Love" by Paul Day's Wings, "Pillow Talk" by George Harrison are the America's singles of week.

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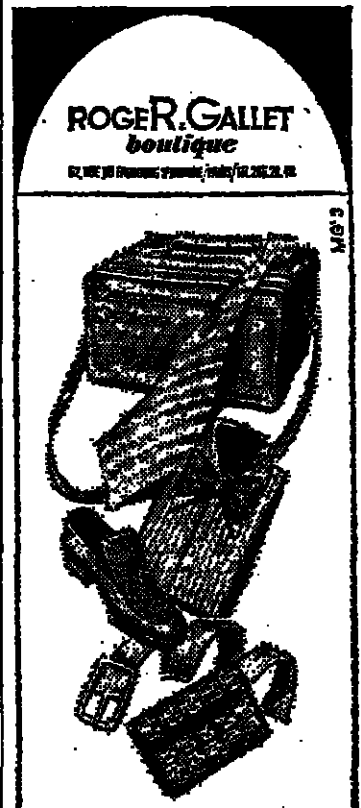
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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, June 21 (UPI)—This is how critics rate new films in New York:
"Adieu Philippe," made by Jacques Rivette in 1961, has just opened in New York. Roger Green, spin of The New York Times calls it "one of the loveliest of all New Wave movies." He points out that when the film, not a commercial success in Europe, first came out, Eric Rohmer and Jacques Rivette classified it as a masterpiece and "a still from it" was the French cover of the superb "Nouvelle Vague" issue of Cahiers du Cinéma. Green says it is important for its "expression of a lyrical sensibility rare enough in any decade." The title refers to a French kids' wish-granting game and "Philippe" means "sweetheart." The sweet-heart in question (Jean-Claude Aumont) works in TV and is none too successful at his job. One day he begins a casual romance with two teen-age girls. "There is no main plot to speak of" (the film), deals with an end to innocence. In a sense Rivette's is a cinema of privileged moments—moments that account for its success and generate its poignancy.

"The Hireling," Alan Bridges' film which shared the grand prize at this year's Cannes Film Festival, is "a bit less than engrossing," according to Timesman Vincent Canby. About the recovery of Lady Franklin (Sarah Miles) after the death of her husband and the misunderstanding that develops between her and her chauffeur (Robert Shaw), "it's all very cool and precise." The characters in Wolf Kowitz's screenplay simply aren't very interesting, despite a calm, intelligent performance by Miles Miles and an almost diabolical one by Shaw who, not really tragically, aspires to love above his station. Canby finds the film "very good" in individual scenes, in its observation of manners and "especially in its refusal to overexplain narrative details. However, by effectively reducing the conflicts within the English social order to a misunderstanding, it becomes not only silly but grossly misleading." He says the supporting cast (Peter Egan, Elizabeth Sellers, Caroline Mortimer, among others) is excellent.

"Super Fly TNT" is a "wet firecracker," according to Howard Thompson of The Times. Directed by Ron O'Neal and starring same as Priest, a reformed cocaine pusher from Harlem, the film is "long on talk and short on action. Most of the time Priest simply slouches around Rome as a tired, cynical expatriate, trailed by the loving Sheila Fraser from 'Super Fly.' They finally go off to Africa on a gun-running mission and 'the picture ends just when it should be starting.' The performance standout: that of Roscoe Lee Browne as Dr. Lamina Somo, an impassioned African revolutionary.

**It's the tropic
sun sinking over
Montego Bay...**

**It's Tia Maria,
the coffee liqueur.**



مطعمنا الجديد

April 1973

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1973

Page 7

K. Economists Predict 1st Post-WW II Year

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—The performance of Britain this year should be the 1st post-WW II year, but some trouble may start, some economists of the International Institute of Economics and Social Research says in its May quarterly report.

The report says that Britain's economy is often considered the best authority on the substantially revised to previous forecast in for output, capital ex- and exports.

port was also less pe- about Britain's current his year and it held to ous estimate that the nflation would drop to

K. Growth 6 Percent

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—Britain's growth of goods and services was expanding annual rate of 6 percent in the first quarter compared with 5.8 percent in the fourth quarter, figures released by the Central Office show.

Less Rate Ups in U.K.

NEW YORK, June 21 (Reuters)—The number of unemployed in Britain fell to 44,397 this month, the lowest level since Prime Minister Heath's Conservative government came to power three years ago.

The number of unemployed in June total- 36, or 2.5 percent of the working population, the lowest since 1945.

figures, which include, says the report, the whole of the United Kingdom, including the troubled areas of Northern Ireland, unemployment totalled 5.8 percent of the work- force. This was a drop from 6.2 percent in the last month.

The report also says that the number of unemployed in the last month of the year was 358,358, or 2.5 percent of the working population, the lowest since 1945.

Land Sets Offer Price

NEW YORK, June 21 (AP)—British Land, a London-based real estate company, announced today that it was offering for sale a 100-acre plot of land in the U.S. sub-urban area of Long Beach, Calif., for all the shares of the company will be a net cash 14.50 a share.

announcement of a cash offer by British Land was made April 22. The bid was \$17.50 a share.

It was reported that the company was negotiating a bid for the land, an appraisal of "an appraisal of 1" about 100 acres.

several of its share- holders in excess of 53 the company will be to be concluded next

5 percent by the end of the year.

NIESR revised its February estimate of gross domestic product (total output of goods and services) upward to 8.75 percent from 8.5 percent. Similarly, the research organization estimated that manufacturing investment on plant and equipment would rise by 3.8 percent this year and a staggering 20 percent next year instead of the 7 percent and 13.5 percent it previously had forecast. Reports were expected to expand at 12 percent instead of 7.5 percent.

With the economy booming, NIESR also revised its estimate of the increase in imports this year to 12.5 percent from 9 percent. Nevertheless, it predicted that Britain's deficit in its current account of trade and services would total about \$750 million this year or less than its previous estimate of \$875 million.

Easing in 1974. Looking ahead to 1974, NIESR said that capacity limits would be approached while public and consumer expenditures would tend to level off from this year's steep rise. As a result, expansion of output might be reduced to about 3.5 percent from this year's expected rate of 6.75 percent.

NIESR expected the rate of growth of exports to drop to 5.5 percent next year from 12 percent this year, explaining that "the emergence of excess demand in different sectors of the economy is likely to prevent resources from exports."

The analysis concluded that there is no reason why the present boom should either burst or have to be bustled so long as the additional instruments of economic policy and the floating exchange rate are retained.

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Stanislas Yassukovich



Michel Gallot

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Stanislas M. Yassukovich will leave his post as co-managing director of White, Weld & Co. Ltd. on July 1 to become managing director of a new multinational London-based merchant bank being established by European Bank International Co., a consortium of seven European banks. John G. G. Standiford will move up to deputy chairman of

White, Weld's U.K. affiliate and John A. Craven, who joined White, Weld 18 months ago from S. G. Warburg & Co., becomes managing director.

Credit Lyonnais has named Michel Gallot to the post of assistant managing director. He was previously head of the bank's subsidiary operations.

General Motors, as a part of its realignment and expansion of overseas operations, has appointed Walter H. Gussen, former general director for the Middle East and Africa, effective July 1.

Rotron Inc. has announced the appointment of Peter P. Grad as managing director of Rotron BV, the U.S. firm's Dutch subsidiary.

Lawrence W. Hampton has been promoted to executive vice-president and managing director of Glendinning International SARL, the French subsidiary of Glendinning Companies Inc.

Reading & Bates Drilling Co. of Texas has assigned W. Thomas Adams as vice-president and regional manager, headquartered in London, for Europe, Africa and the Middle East. He replaces Ben A. Tappin, who is moving to Singapore as vice-president and regional manager for Southeast Asia.

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U.S. Gets Ban On Soybeans Futures Trade

Emergency Reported In Supply Situation

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Citing the "emergency situation" in soybeans and soybean meal futures, the Commodity Exchange Authority today asked the Chicago Board of Trade to limit trading in July-August-September contracts in the two commodities to "liquidation except for new sales for delivery purposes."

Alex C. Caldwell, administrator of the Agriculture Department's Commodity Exchange Authority (CEA), said the CEA was asking for the soybean futures trading curbs because it received reports revealing that "substantial new long positions" are being assumed in old crop (1973) soybean futures.

Mr. Caldwell said such positions are in connection with "cash operations" and "additional buying of a similar character is anticipated."

The official explained in a telegram to Warren E. Lebeck, acting president of the Chicago exchange, that, according to the latest department outlook and situation report, the soybean supply as of next Sept. 1, the start of the new crop year, "will be barely enough for two weeks usage" and that protein supplies generally "are in a bind."

The department, in updating preliminary figures it issued last month, said before-tax profits of corporations rose \$12.8 billion in the first three months of 1973 and 6.5 billion to \$114.3 billion at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate. After-tax net rose \$6.5 billion to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$63.7 billion.

This bettered the record profit jump in the same quarter two years ago when before-tax profits rose \$11.7 billion and after-tax \$5.8 billion.

The department also reported that new orders for durable goods rose 13 percent in May to a seasonally-adjusted \$41.86 billion against April's downward-revised \$41.24 billion.

The April figure had been put previously at \$41.73 billion. However, since the March figure was

revised even more steeply downward, what was previously reported as a 1.5 percent decline in April was revised to an advance of 0.8 percent.

The March advance, previously put at 5.8 percent, was narrowed to a gain of 3.1 percent.

The exchange's index, which includes all common shares traded, lost 0.84 to 84.32. Turnover continued light, but increased to 11.63 million shares from 10.80 million yesterday.

IBM slumped 6 to 315 1/2. The Justice Department asked a federal court to fine IBM in connection with its anti-trust suit.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.06 to 22.38, while declines topped advances, 524 to 232. Turnover was 2.47 million shares, compared with 2.24 million yesterday.

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE de PARIS & des PAYS-BAS

Key figures

Paribas Group (consolidated)	1971 Financial Year (in Thousands of Francs)	1972 Financial Year (in Thousands of Francs)
Total statement of condition	26,694,824	31,167,962
Net Assets	2,852,942	3,316,398
Net Profit	159,340	187,197
Adjusted net profit per share	Fr. 16.05	Fr. 18.85

Compagnie Financière

Capital Funds	1971 Financial Year (in Thousands of Francs)	1972 Financial Year (in Thousands of Francs)
Profits for the financial year	2,162,950	2,220,063
Distribution of profits	81,571	97,969
Net dividend	74,430	89,316
	Fr. 9.00	Fr. 9.00

The Annual General Meeting, held June 5, 1973, approved the accounts for the 1972 financial year and voted a dividend distribution of Fr. 9 per share, identical to the one of the preceding year but applied to a 20% increase in the total capital that resulted from the distribution of free shares.

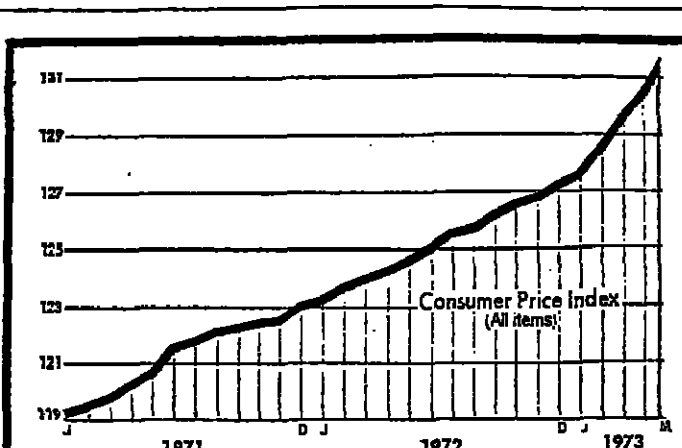
The total of the Group's consolidated statement of condition has increased from 26,700 to 31,168 million francs. The estimated consolidated value of the Compagnie Financière, exclusive of any business holdings, has been established at 3,316 million francs as of December 31, 1972, or Fr. 362 per share, representing an increase of 16% over the preceding financial year.

The Group's consolidated results come to 220.6 million francs. After deduction of minority interests, the share of Compagnie Financière in these results totals 187.1 million francs compared with 159.3 million francs in 1971, or a progression of 17.5%.

The net profit per share, adjusted to take into account the 1972 free distribution, progressed from Fr. 16.05 to Fr. 18.85.

In his allocution, M. Jacques de Fouchier, the company's president, reviewed the main developments of the group during 1972 and the initial months of 1973:

REORGANIZATION OF THE BANKING GROUP IN FRANCE: With the creation of L'Union Bancaire which preceded the merger of the Crédit du Nord and the Banque de l'Union Parisienne, and with the formation of a network of some 700 branches in addition to the reinforcement of the Group's interests in the Compagnie Bancaire, Paribas is now in a position to offer its clients a complete banking and financial service.



Growth of Inflation in U.S. Is Continuing at High Level

(Continued from Page 1)

tions where the termination would be followed by a burst of inflation which would be attributed to the ending of controls would only invite the restoration of controls on a permanent basis."

He warned that tighter price controls than the administration had in Phase-3 or Phase-4 might be needed for some foods.

He also said that inflation should be brought down from the 9 percent experienced in the early part of 1973 to more in the neighborhood of 3 percent or the 2.5 percent which was the administration's 1973 target.

At the same time, the Commerce Department reported today that corporate profits made their biggest jump in history between January and March.

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Stocks Drop After Report On Inflation

Selling Also Caused By Prime Rate Rise

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, June 21 (NYT).—Some bearish economic news helped weaken the stock market today as prices dropped sharply in sluggish trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial index declined 11.06 points to 873.65, its lowest closing level since Dec. 16, 1971, when it finished at 871.39.

Analysts noted that one depressant today was the announcement that the consumer price index rose in May at the same 7.2 percent annual rate as in April. The increase in the index follows three months of the steepest rise in prices since 1951.

Another was the news that a number of banks had increased their prime rates, or the minimum charge on loans to large corporations, to 7 3/4 percent from 7 1/2.

Adding to the market's fears of inflation was the continuing weakening of the dollar abroad against most currencies and a moderate rise in gold prices.

The decline on the Big Board was broad-based and at the close the number of losers outnumbered gainers by a margin of almost 3-to-1 with 1,023 issues down and 355 up.

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Finally, the alliance recently concluded with S.G. Warburg, one of the leading merchant banks in the city, calls for an exchange of participation, sufficiently important, to ensure a genuine convergence of interests, but conceived in such a way as to preserve the unique personality of the two banking houses and to safeguard the goodwill that each has acquired over the years.

Thus, for the Paribas Group and all its clients, a network of ties and implantations is being created, and one which is particularly responsive, according to President de Fouchier, "to the internationalization of all problems characteristic of our times."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

in Talks for Iranian Oil

Oil is reportedly negotiating with National Oil Co. for long-term crude oil supply. It would be furnished the U.S. company some form of joint venture. Full details have not been worked out, sources say. The arrangement would involve Iranian supplies going to Ashland perhaps over 50 years. Ashland is the highest bidder for the U.S. petroleum refinery in the United States. It has imported large amounts of its from Canada and recently arranged to 11 Arabian crude. According to one regional Iranian Oil Co. would obtain from an interest in its U.S. refining and operations in exchange for the crude.

U.S. Operations in the Red

agen, the world's third-largest automobile expects its American subsidiary will run this year for the first time since are sold in the United States. A spokesman said that upward revaluation of the deutsche devaluation of the dollar made Beetles United States more expensive than Ford's act Pinto or General Motors' Vega.

Ills May Have Bottomed Out

blems in Italy of the Dunlop Pirelli say have "bottomed out" in the 1972 all, says Sir Reay Geddes, chairman of Pirelli Ltd. He told the Dunlop annual that losses in Italy were cut in the 1972 ter compared with the 1971 final quarter. However, "it would be unrealistic to any contribution to Dunlop income" from some years. He says the Dunlop-Pirelli is being done better outside Italy and it his 80 percent of the union's business to

which shareholders must look for income. For Dunlop, 1973 has begun "encouragingly" in many areas with turnover and "trading profits" ahead of a year earlier. He says the main problems in Italy were with Pirelli's tire division, and that various measures have been taken to solve them. But success "will also require a markedly more buoyant economy." Dunlop will not consider further investment in Pirelli "unless and until its sustained profitability is assured."

Sanyo Electric Sales, Not Rising

Sanyo Electric of Japan estimates that gross sales for the six months ended May 31 totaled 145 billion yen (about \$440 million), up 9 percent from 132.1 billion yen in the previous six months. Net profit is expected to rise to 3 billion yen from 2.8 billion yen. The company will declare an unchanged dividend of 3 yen for the six months to May 31. Sanyo, which exports 28 percent of its production, is shifting its export emphasis from the United States to Southeast Asia and Western Europe, company officials report.

Opel Sales, Earnings Rise

Adam Opel, the West German subsidiary of General Motors, reports after-tax profits rose 38 percent to 256.64 million deutsche marks in 1972 from 258.34 million marks in 1971. Vehicles produced in 1972 totaled a record 877,993 compared with 838,718 units a year earlier. Sales were 904,430 units, compared to 824,355 in 1971, and almost 244 of these were exports. Revenues rose 18.4 percent to a total of 6.59 billion DM from 5.6 billion DM in 1972. Capital spending will rise to about 430 million DM this year. Opel is planning to increase capacity by 13 percent at the end of 1974 to a total of about 1.1 million motor vehicles. Capital spending last year amounted to 212.3 million DM.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP)—The late or close the interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today Prev.	Chg.
Spot: U.S. per £1.	1.574	—1.28
30-day bill (A).	37.45	37.75
60-day bill (A).	37.45	37.75
90-day bill (A).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (A).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (B).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (C).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (D).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (E).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (F).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (G).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (H).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (I).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (J).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (K).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (L).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (M).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (N).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (O).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (P).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (Q).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (R).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (S).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (T).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (U).	37.45	37.75
12-month bill (V).	37.45	37.75

[illegible][illegible]

ISTANBUL HILTON

The city's only luxury hotel, located in a beautiful park. You can dine magnificently on the cuisine of four cultures: Turkish, Oriental, European and American.

هكذا عنه الأصل

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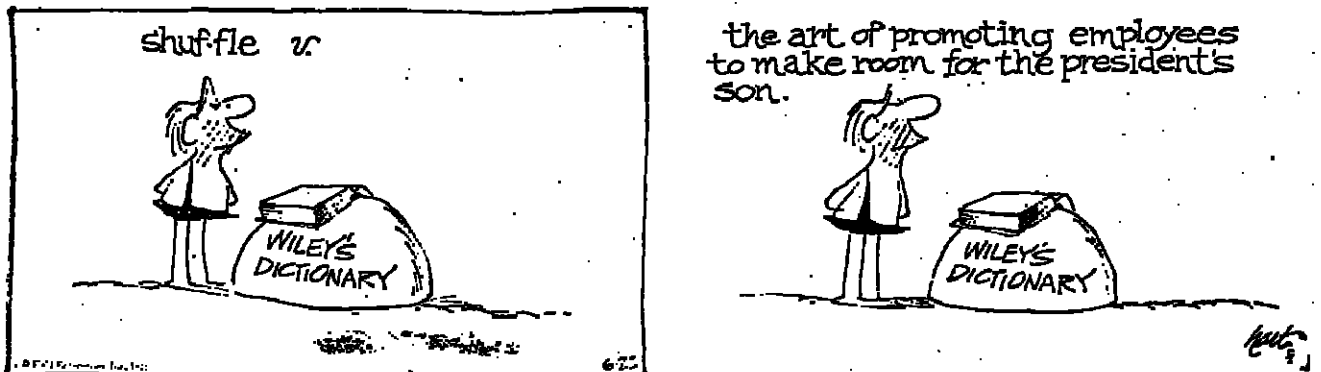
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PEANUTS



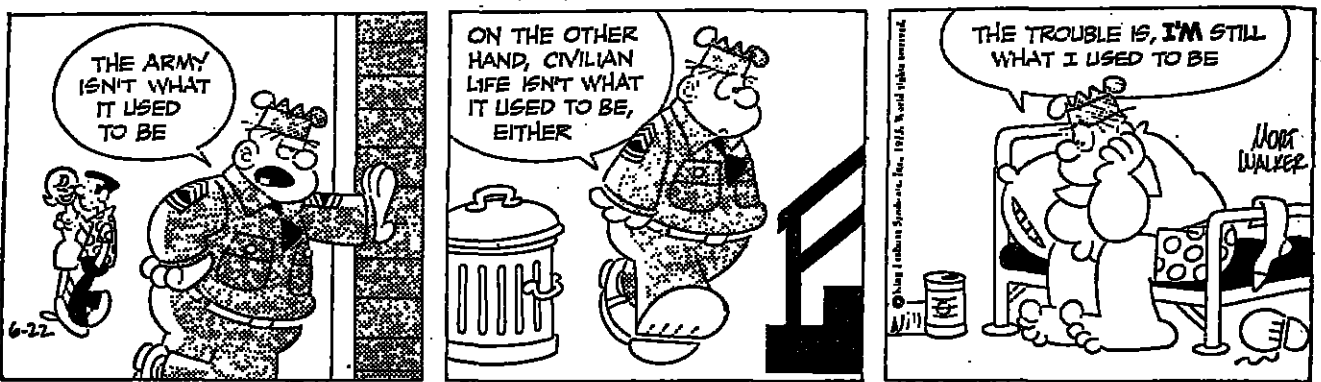
B. C.



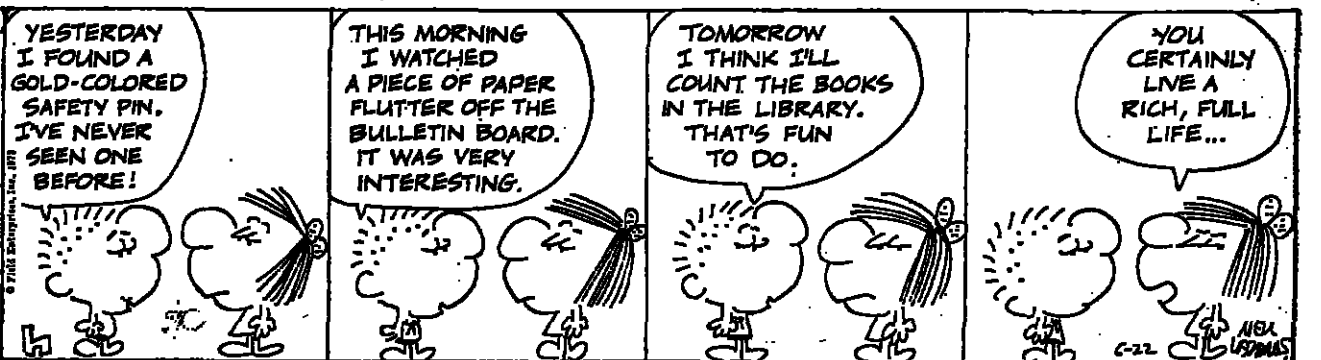
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MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



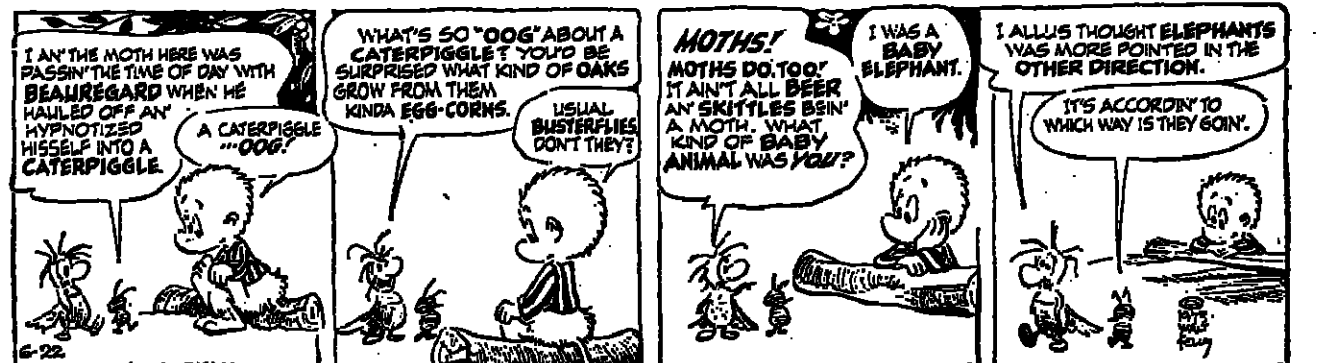
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POGO



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Bidding decisions at a high level often play an important role in head-to-head matches. In the world championship final last month, the bidding judgment of the Italians was generally superior to the Aces', but on one deal they fell on their faces.

In all systems a response of four clubs to a one-spade opening shows a spade fit and slam interest. In the normal version of the Precision system, this would be a splinter bid showing a singleton, but Pietro Forquet and Benito Blanchi, North and South for Italy, were using their own version. Apparently four clubs was a form of "Swiss promising good controls for slam purposes. Three-card spade support was sufficient, since the opening bid had promised five cards.

With the vulnerability in his favor, Bob Goldman as East naturally bid four hearts. His partner, Mike Lawrence, usually naturally continued to five hearts over spades. The general principle when both sides have a fit

is to keep bidding whenever in doubt. Both sides carried this a little far.

It was natural for Forquet to continue to five spades, and for Goldman to bid six hearts. He could hardly tell that, since West had a diamond re-entry for a second ruff, five spades could be defeated by an opening club lead.

As Blanchi's hand was relatively unsuitable for slam purposes he should have doubled six hearts to warn his partner not to go further. His "forcing pass" was a mild invitation to bid six spades, and Forquet accepted the invitation.

Looking just at the North-South cards, one sees that a slam is a poor proposition but not hopeless: It succeeds if East has the diamond ace and that suit divides three-two. As it was, East made a Lightner double, instructing West to look outside the heart suit for an opening lead. West duly led the club first three tricks with a ruff, the diamond ace and another ruff, for a penalty of 500 points. The total gain to the Aces was 1,120 points, worth 15 international match points.

NORTH		WEST	
♠ Q76	♠ A	♠ 2	♠ 543
♥ A	♥ A	♥ 1082	♥ KQJ975
♦ 9742	♦ A875	♦ A65	♦ J10
♣ AK875	♣ 2	♣ KQJ964	♣ 3
SOUTH (D)		EAST	
♠ AKJ109	♠ 63	♠ KQ83	♠ 32
♥ 63	♥ 54	♥ 6	♥ Dbl.
♦ Pass	♦ Pass	♦ Pass	♦ Pass
♣ Pass	♣ Pass	♣ Pass	♣ Pass

West led the club four.

HAS AMASS	SASS
ERA CAUGHT	PSRAN
SEC TITLED	ASIDE
HAIR	INTERDICES
TRICKED	LOTUS
ARLIE	DILLON
GRIST	CANON
NICE	PUREN
SE	DIJANS
WESTERN	CANALS
QUORE	BATILAN
SQUID	GLIM
CORSE	OPONA
RABID	PATES
DEMS	SITARS
TRIS	

DENNIS THE MENACE



Did you hear that, Martha? He says I may be old, but I'm fast and I'm tricky!

JUMBLE: that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LODOF	DANGL	UNGAMM	GRUEFE
□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: □ □ □ □ □

BOOKS

CONFRONTATIONS WITH MYSELF
An Epilogue

By Helene Deutsch, M.D. W.D. Norton & Company
217 pp. Illustrated. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Barbara Probst Solomon

WHEN Simone de Beauvoir wrote "The Second Sex" in 1949, she used Dr. Helene Deutsch's "Psychology of Women" extensively as source material; it was then the massive classic on the psychology of women. Although many of Helene Deutsch's ideas are currently under attack, and she herself feels that some of them are outdated, "Confrontations With Myself" does not deal with her theories but her life. Helene Deutsch was among the first pioneering group of women analysts surrounding Freud; she had a short didactic analysis with him, and under his aegis became head of the Vienna Training Institute in the 1920s. In this country after 1934, she was known as an excellent clinician and training analyst in Boston.

Now, at 83, she has written a marvelously charming short memoir of her own life, evoking with considerable vivacity her own Polish Jewish girlhood as "Hala" Rosenbach in Przemysl. In the steamy decades before World War I it was precisely in such middle-class homes as the Rosenbachs that young girls dreamed of freedom, culture, passion and new ideas.

At 18 the already rebellious Hala took the classic next step. She fell passionately in love with Herman Lieberman, head of the Polish Social Democratic party and a significant revolutionary figure, who was some 16 years older than she and had a wife and children to boot. During this highly charged and scandalous liaison, which lasted eight years, Helene Deutsch energetically organized working-women's strikes, threw herself in front of policemen's horses in the name of the revolution, and so forth. When Lieberman was elected delegate to the Parliament in Vienna in 1907, Helene Deutsch went with him to study medicine—one of three female students at the time—at the University of Vienna.

By 1910, at the Socialist Stockholm Congress, Helene Deutsch was impressed by Rosa Luxemburg and Angelica Balabanoff and was beginning to wonder why she—who had, after all, had a head start in the revolutionary movement—somehow had been left to one side. The affair, obviously paralyzing her, was dotted with the life of a less intelligent and ambitious woman it might have ended with the tragic air of one more Russian novel.

What this intensely gifted and passionately Oedipal woman did, however, in her next rebellion was to use the power, indeed, the power of Freud to dispel the overwhelming magic of Marx. This time her arrangements with men were conveniently split into two, with a less dangerous concentration on one man, Felix Deutsch, a psychoanalyst, her husband and provider with a son and a stable em background, while Freud her intellectual mentor.

When Freud asked H. Deutsch, when she put herself to him for a d analysis, what she would do sent her elsewhere, she "I would not go." In her she was able to use what then very new concepts to her own behavior—her masochism in relation to man, her paralysis at being socialist in her own right at the root of it, the deep (taboo) Helene Deutsch shipped her very into (father) which made her filialship so unnaturally avowed and doomed. Indeed years later Herman Lieberman was to confirm this for reproaching her for having so slavishly submitted to that she precluded him getting a divorce. A woman might be more of this remark, but it does its psychological truth.

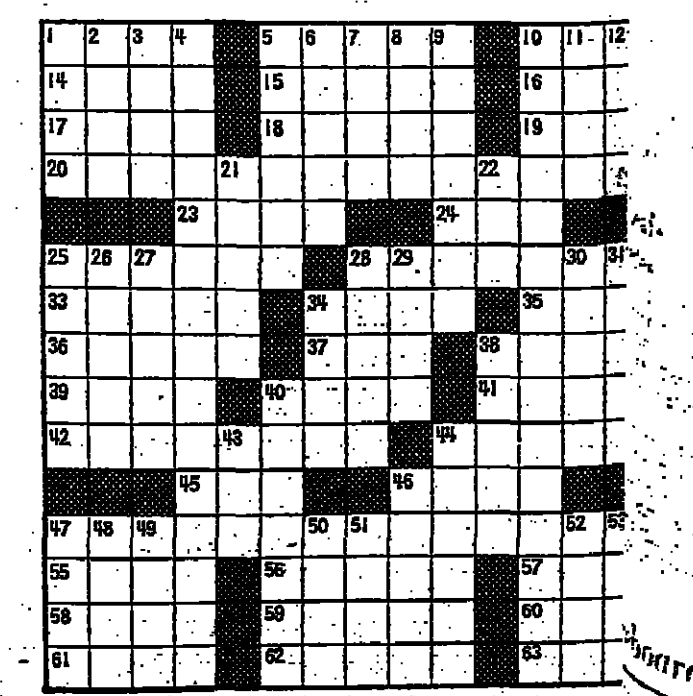
Indeed, it is fascinating, many extraordinarily creative women have inter at a profound level early a real or the male five that demands her and are thus able to us talents in a highly libel feminized yet aggressive Whether or not the will ceded is the result of a actually made by the herself, she imagines she filling the desire of men much as the woman who the slavish housewife—b male messages received at the very onset of a vast ferent order.

Helene Deutsch's father quished her to the revolul the revolutionary relinquish to her career, and Freud, say it, relinquished her to sa. If the Vienna secti her book suffer somebwa a degree of self-absorption prevents her from makin ficently interesting obser about the very fascinating around Freud, Helene Deu as appealing and blunt she old age as she is about her much as the woman who she feels much of modern psychos "like someone who has been in an artist's studio ardenly finds himself in a f She is very moving when risk of appearing funny or place or simply too old, si her white coat and Johns a war march—in the end at to the categorical impera Freud and Marx, the tw electric ideas of her time

Barbara Probst Solomon
author of "Arriving When Started" and guest lect Yale on the political novel
© The New York Times

CROSSWORD By Will

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS | 41 Have — (snack) | 12 Possessive |
| 1 Jack Benny's exclamation | 42 Yes-men's cult | 13 Bridge call |
| 5 Drowning man's last resort | 44 Save | 21 Thick soup |
| 10 Erolia | 46 "Picnic" author | 22 Mrs. Carto |
| 14 Lily plant | 47 Devil-may-care attitude | 25 Kind of wh |
| 15 Car pin | 55 Sewing box | 27 Follower o |
| 16 Milkworm | 56 Indifferent | 28 Beauty aid |
| 17 Tuslingham | 57 Cash | 29 Barnyard s |
| 18 Moroccan port | 58 Mild cath | 30 Calf |
| 19 Without | 59 Sup at home | 31 Discharges |
| 20 Words of completed action | 60 Lip | 32 Counsel, c style |
| 23 Call to a horse | 61 Cassini | 34 Minor prof |
| 24 Old name for Tokyo | 62 Dickens boy | 35 ball |
| 25 Peeping Toms | 63 Ruth's sultanate | 40 Gambler's q |
| 28 Cook's utensil | DOWN | 41 Driller's q |
| 33 Man of the cloth | 1 Distort | 44 Relaxed |
| 34 Seed covering | 2 Kazan | 46 Medical su |
| 35 " — of these days" | 3 Scads | 47 Change th decor |
| 36 Irregular | 4 Natty Bumpo | 48 Handy Lat |
| 37 Brando movie, with "The" | 5 Watch-holders | 49 M.D.'s con |
| 38 Unbending | 6 — gold in them — | 50 Side dish |
| 39 Part of the overcharge | 7 E. Lee | 51 Queen of |
| | 8 Turkish regiment | 52 Egyptian |
| | 9 Type of battery | 53 Old Weste challenge |
| | 10 Dependable quality | 54 Greek pool |
| | 11 Test | 55 Avian box |



ملزمة لـ

